Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL VI NO. 85 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1918. TWO ANNAS

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Managar.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 189 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured not amount to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen	48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shimonoseki
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinantu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

Incorporated in England.
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

A. E. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital	20,000,000
Reserve Fund	5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
66, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK.
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. B. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	12,00,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	7,00,00,050.
CALLED UP CAPITAL	70,00,005.
Reserve liability of Shareholders.	6,30,00,045.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., L.L.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.

JAS. MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan
42, Meadows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	80,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying low Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policyholders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of Insuring your life.

RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents:—Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Silk you have been admiring!

(1) YOUR TASTE
(2) 'YOUR STYLE'
(3) YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

The Silk you have been admiring is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WILL THEY LOOT AGAIN?

Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot; do you think that they will not do so, in spite of the penalties imposed on such actions?

It is best to be on the safe side.....to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.

The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire proof, is 50 % cheaper, 100 % better, and 1000 % safer than any other on the market.

The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes.....actually worth Rs. 650 and Rs. 500.....sold for Rs. 350 and Rs. 295, respectively.

Come at once and take one of the few left out of a large Stock.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers,
25, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

A REMARKABLE WAR DISCOVERY
SILK
CHEAPER THAN
COTTON

The recent extraordinary increase in the demand for their Silk of all descriptions was a MATTER OF GREAT SURPRISE to Messrs. Karanjia & Co. themselves. They could not understand why Silk should be so much in demand in spite of somewhat increased prices owing to the difficulties caused by the War, but their Customers frankly told them that they had snbstituted Silk for wool and cotton even for their ordinary requirements as they FOUND SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON, not to speak of the great difference in comfort and elegance.

To avoid disappointment it may be noted, however, that this miracle is due not so much to the disturbance of the cloth market during the War as to the UNRIVALLED EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCES of

Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,

in silk business. The truth of this remarkable war discovery can therefore be tested ONLY AT THEIR SHOP

207, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 511

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.
Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAD MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

HOTELS

EASTERN HOTEL.
13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.
Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 803, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

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"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 6 annas.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertistments are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY	
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs.	35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 16-0	„	18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„	9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„	3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly ....Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy ..... ONE Anna

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other European, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE WESTERN DAIRY CO., opposite Mazagon Castle, Mazagon, Bombay, under purely European Supervision and Control. DAIRY PRODUCE. Pure Milk and Fresh Butter supplied twice daily to local customers. Milk delivered in securely sealed bottles. Pure Ghee in 1lb. tins nett Re. 1 per lb. PROVISION DEPT: Cheese Bacon, Hams, Teas, Coffees, etc. Best Brands of Australian, American, English and Indian Preserved Goods stocked. Prices on application. Special facilities and prompt attention given to up-country orders.

PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS:—We have received a few NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS. The National Standard Portable is quite different and distinct from any other writing machine yet produced. The National will be found to give more real value for less money. It is non-folding, compact, has ball-bearing carriage, large ribbon spools, wide universal key-board, two-colour ribbon, back space mechanism, stencil cutting and fully Visible. Weight only 10 lbs. Price Rs. 180 including travelling Case. Buy a National and get more for less Money.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
86, (B), Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay
Tele: "Writertype."

SCIENCE v/s OPERATION—Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy, Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally. Rs. 5 per bottle. A WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 1569

WANTED—Persons in need of good employment (no commission is charged) or loans on reasonable terms. Enclose 4 pice stamps. Also employers and moneylenders. We are also general order suppliers, commission agents, advertising agents, matrimonial agents, literary agents and claims settlers. S. N. CHOPRA, Delhi, 3645

WANTED you to purchase at once a WATERPROOF COAT at Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each from our Retail Branch at Kalbadevi Road, Kanta Building, opposite the Edward's Theatre, else the stock will exhauste. Coachmen and Chaffeurs Coats and Caps a speciality. K. C. MARROTT, largest Importer of Second-hand clothing, Bombay. 3313

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CRESCENT BALM.—Cheapest, best, unrivalled. "CRESCENT," for colds, Headaches Rheumatism, etc., etc. etc. Better than any other balm in the market. At all chemists and druggists, Japan Insect Powder Company, P. O. Box, No. 388, Bombay. 1800

ELECTRIC REPAIRS—Dyname, Motor, Medical Surgical and other instruments, carried out under strict expert supervision. Apply to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street. Fort.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING in Mill Workshop and Residence, carried out on the most up-to-date principle. Large stock of English Accessories. Apply for quotatio to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALL forms of Opium and Drink habit cured radically, harmlessly and secretly in four weeks. Rs. 7 per week. Two days' treatment free on sending Full descriptions of habit "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta (B.C.) 3153

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 2996

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENT to wire daily important War Telegrams. Apply, ALBERT PRESS, Quetta. 3656

WANTED—LADY TEACHERS for the New Parsee Girl's School. State qualifications and lowest salary. Applications to JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA, Karachi. 3631A

WANTED.—At once for English office in Fort, TYPIST, or SHORTHAND TYPIST, male or female. Apply to BOMBAY AGENTS' COMPANY, 166-170, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3625

WANTED.—For up-country Mill an experienced MOULDER FOREMAN with thorough knowledge of foundry work. Apply stating terms and previous experience to Box No. 73 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3618

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent DESPATCH CLERKS for the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, Bombay. Please apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to the BANK. 3634

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A HINDU CLERK for work in Bandra. Knowledge of Typewriting essential. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 76, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3637

WANTED—A HINDOO TUTOR and COMPANION for a lad in a respectable family, a B. A. student, who can stay with us ex-college hours need only apply. Box No. 43, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3527A

WANTED for a respectable firm at Japan a well educated and highly experienced man in Cotton, Piece-goods and other exports from Japan: High references necessary: Apply with testimonials Box No. 42, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3527

WANTED—For The New Parsee Girl's School, Karachi, a LADY TEACHER, experienced to teach infant classes; one with knowledge of Montessori System and Kindergarten preferred. Apply stating salary required, to JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA, Karachi. 3631

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED—An EXPERT 2ND CLASS ENGINEER for ginning and oil factories, one having a thorough knowledge of oil Mills will be preferred. Apply with testimonials to S. R. KARUPAKULA & Co., 20, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 3628

WANTED—A EUROPEAN DENTAL with large practice in Bombay has a vacancy for a pupil to learn Dentistry; pupil will require to pay cash premium for putision instruments and materials etc.—Apply Box No. 74, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3624

WANTED—A SANITARY INSPECTOR for Viramgam Municipality, pay Rs. 75 plus 20. Only those that have passed Sanitary Surveyor's Examination need apply but preference will be given to one who is also a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Applicants should apply before 15th April, 1918, to the undersigned. CHHOTALAL TRIKAMLAL PARIKH, President, Viramgam Municipality. 3473

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION as TUTOR (Elementary, Secondary and Final Courses) on Violin, Mandolin, Banjo and Piano, by C. MENEZES, 4 Hararwalla's Buildings, top floor, Bombay 2. 3638

WANTED—TUITIONS by an EXPERT in spinning, weaving and dyeing Guarantees sound practical and theoretical knowledge in the above subjects. For further particulars and terms apply to Box No. 947. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 207

WANTED—WORK in the evening from 7 to 9 by an experienced Typist, having good knowledge of general office work. For further particulars apply to Box No. 77, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3643

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—BRAHMIN BRIDE of advanced years, knowing English for Audich Kharedi Samvaya Brahmin Gentleman of Kathiawar, monthly income of Rupees two thousand. Write to or see personally for full particulars to, Messrs. KRISHNA KUMAR & Co., Princess Street, Bombay. 3652

WANTED.

WANTED—To buy a well-situated furnished BUNGALOW at Khandala. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 65, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3597

WANTED—New or second-hand BOILER 30 by 7½ by 160 lbs. or 150 lbs. working pressure. Apply Box No. 24, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3410

WANTED.—A second-hand CALENDER MACHINE for cloth glazing in working order. Apply with particulars to Box No. 55, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3559

WANTED—AGENTS in Bombay for First Class Life Assurance Co., Salary and Commission to experienced men. Apply Box No. 60, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3577

WANTED—PARTNER in profitable business with small capital. Write to KRISHNA KUMAR, & CO., Princess Street, Bombay. 3653

WANTED—OFFERS for a lot of new packing cases in shooks, cut to size of soap cases. Apply to Messrs. K. DAYA & Co., 309, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay. 3642

WANTED—On HIRE or to PURCHASE a BUILDING, situated in native locality in or out Fort, suitable for shop; area about four to five thousand sq. ft., Write to Box No. 81, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3655

BANDRA—Married couple requires immediately a small bungalow on Palli Hill at Bandra or willing to share half large bungalow with any respectable family. Please forward full particulars to Box No. 80, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3654

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A commodious RESIDENCE, suitable for a large family, with upto date requirements. Locality preferably Fort, Apollo Bunder, or Colaba. Apply with all particulars to Box No. 33, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3483

AN IMPORTANT NOTE—All pupils, who appeared through our School in the Cambridge Senior Local Exam., last December, have been sent up, this March, to the University Matric Exam., without a single exception. Those ambitious of obtaining this double advantage, should see Principal, THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, without delay, for Prospectus and particulars, 259/261, Hornby Rd., Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Harley-Davidson, 7—9 h.p., combination 1917, magneto model. Apply Box No. 29, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3466

FOR SALE.—MANGO CROP (Alphonso, Pieri, etc., for 1918 at Mora Uran, five minutes from Bandar. Apply MESSMAN, General Post Office. 3582

FOR SALE—Paulins Ready-made WATER-PROOF dressed Paulins of any size, immediate delivery at Rs. 3 per sy. yard. For sample apply to E. K. PALIA, Bruce Lane, Fort Bombay. 3384

FOR SALE.—FORD MOTOR CAR, 1913 Model, New, 5 seater, Body and hood, perfect running order, electric lamps, etc., easy starter. Apply Box No. 56, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3560

FOR SALE—Ehrlich's Salvarsan (606) original, Price Rs. 100 per tube. Apply to R. C. SEN, Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 3636

FOR SALE—WATERPROOF OVERCOATS from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each at our Retail Branch, opposite the Edward's Theatre, Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Coachmen and Chaffeurs Coats and Caps a speciality. K. C. MARROTT, largest Importer of second-hand clothing, Bombay. 3314

FOR SALE—One decent IRON FOUNDRY; capable of one ton C.I. melting per day with moulding boxes, scales couplaes, tools, etc., complete, connected with an oil engine for mechanic including lathes, planning, shaping, punching, drilling, tool sharpening and screwing machineries in perfect working order in Bombay. Apply to NAVAGIRE & Co., Engineers, 6th Kumbharwada, Bombay 4. 3579

FOR SALE—One ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, complete capacity about 1,000 maunds in 24 hours, one complete CUMMINS COTTON PRESS, two LANCASHIRE BOILERS 30 feet by 7½ feet by 130 lbs. pressure and 20 feet by 6 feet by 100 lbs. pressure. Apply ISHAR DASS WADEHRA, 3, Firozepore Road, Lahore. 3580

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Remington No. 7 2 Colours, good as new	140
Underwood No. 5, latest 2 Colours, Fine	190
Remington No. 10, Visible, ...	200
Oliver No. 5 Factory Rebuilt, ...	....
National Portable, Brand New, ...	180

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay
520

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ELECTRIC MOTOR of 8 B.H.P., 460 Volts, D.C. Current. Apply to The FORT FLOUR MILL, No. 22, A.A. Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. 3639

FOR SALE—A B. S. A. 3½ H. P. with coach-built side car, free engine, 1913 model, in very decent and good working condition. Apply C. J. MEHTA, 749, Behind Portuguese Church, Girgaum. 3644

FOR SALE—18 H. P. DE DION with six seated Cabriolette body by Muliners LONDON in excellent condition; is recently overhauled and open to expert examination. Price moderate. Apply Box No. 78, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3650

FOR SALE—SCOTT MOTOR CYCLE spare parts, brand new chains, etc. Also one 26 by 2 3/8 Palmer non-skid cover, Carbide, head lamp and generator, etc., going cheap. Owner selling as he has purchased a car. Apply Box No. 79, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3651

FOR SALE—15 tons SULPHATE OF ALUMINA, best commercial quality 17 to 18 per cent., free from iron, at the risk of the parties concerned. Please write Messrs. The HARDWARE & SUNDRIES IMPORTING AGENCY, 9, Bank St., Fort Bombay. 3610

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A FLAT of a BUNGLOW at the foot of Kennedy Bridge. Apply Dr. SONEJI there. 3646

TO LET—Ground Floor at 45, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Opp. Savoy Club, Rent Rs. 200. Apply JEENA & Co., 34, Church Gate Street, Fort. 3601

TO BE LET—A GODOWN, 2,000 square feet. Apply for terms DEVRAJ BECHAR, Harihar Nivas, Khetwadi 3rd Lane, Sandhurst Road. 3497

MATHERAN—To be let for April and May—A commodious, well furnished BUNGALOW with four bedrooms, near the Parsi Gymkhana. Also two others centrally situated. For particulars apply to LORD'S MATHERAN STORES. 3635

TO BE LET—PREMISES, situated at Parsee Bazar Street, bearing Nos. 20-22, are to be let either wholly or by each floor. The ground floor is suitable for a bank or a shop as well as office, the top floors for offices. Tenants occupying on a long lease may suggest their required changes, which if possible will be effected, the premises now being under repairs. For particulars, please apply to the Secretary, N. M. Wadia Charities, on the premises. 3518

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—All our customers to note that our workshop at Hughes Road has been TEMPORARILY CLOSED and no future transaction made by Mr. Ganpatrao Mahadeo Chapekar in the name of EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES shall be binding on our firm. All claims and outstandings prior to this date must be forthwith communicated to our office in New Queen's Road by writing. 3649

FOR SALE.

BLEACHING, DYEING and FINISHING PLANT, comprising Kiers, Washing Machines, Mangles, Vats, Jiggers, Hydro-extractors, Finishing Rangers, 7 Bowl Calender, 4 Bowl Calender, Folding Machines, Stamping Machine, Baling Press and Pump.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILERS, ECONOMISERS, etc.,

25 H.P. OIL ENGINE and complete Mechanic shop.

All in complete working order and can be seen by appointment.

Full particulars and prices from Box No. 69, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3604

NOTICE.

WANTED—PURCHASERS of a Kerosine Oil Engine, 12 B.-H.-P., open for view in the Municipal Office, to be sold by auction on 20th April, 1918.

M. R. DHOLAKIA,
Chief Officer
Barsi, 12th March, 1918. 3119

NOTICE.

WANTED—Experienced PLUMBERS to work up house connections (labour only) at a rate in terms of pipe length. Quote experience and terms. For particulars see personally or apply to the undersigned.

M. R. DHOLAKIA,
Chief Officer.
Barsi, 12th March, 1918. 3126

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM, MATUNGA

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the President, Acworth Leper Asylum, at the Municipal Office upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 15th day of April, 1918, for the supply of (a) Diets, (b) Clothing, and (c) Miscellaneous Articles, etc., to the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, for the period ending 31st March, 1919.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained, free of charge, from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the President,
N. MAUGHAN,
M. Inst. C.E.,
Honorary Secretary,
Acworth Leper Asylum.
Drainage Department,
Bombay Municipality,
Bombay, 9th April, 1918. 3678

NOTICE.

THE PAISA FUND intend to start some experimental work in Pottery at their Glass Works, at Talegaon Dabhade, in Poona District. Persons, preferably graduates, who have a practical knowledge of this industry, should send their application to SECRETARY, Paisa Fund, 12, Sadashiv Lane, Girgaum, Bombay, before the 20th of April, 1918, stating their past experience with testimonials and terms and salaries expected. For other particulars apply to the undersigned.

M. R. GOSAVI,
Secretary,
Paisa Fund, Central Committee,
Bombay.
7th April, 1918. 3657

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of the resolutions passed by the Board of Directors of The Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., fifty fully paid up Shares held by Mr. R. A. Fett and three fully paid up Shares held by Mr. John Kenny bearing numbers, noted below, are sold to satisfy the Company's lien thereon and the sale proceeds at Rs. 250 per share have been appropriated towards payment of sums due by them to the Company. It is further notified that the original Share certificates having not been returned have been cancelled and duplicate Share certificates bearing numbers noted below with letters R. S. (resold) below them have been issued to the purchasers of those Shares.

1, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203 251, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, and Nos. 2, 275, and 276.

Y. H. DESAI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
The Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd.,
65, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 8th April, 1918. 3647

NOTICE.

No. 2649.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Labour for handling Government coal in Bombay will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m., (Standard Time) on 17th April, 1918, after which hour no Tender will be received.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer but to stand in the name of the Owner, interest being first made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by registered Post, if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

3. Any Tender containing a conditional Clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the Printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

4. Printed Tender Forms and any information in connection with the contract, can be obtained from the Chief Accountant of this Dockyard on payment of Annas Eight per copy.

5. Cover is to be superscribed "Tender for supply of labour for handling Government coal."

A. A. WHELAN,
Offg: Director, Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard.
Bombay, 9th April, 1918. 3659

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of The Indian Cement Company, Limited, will be held on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of the Honourable Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. H. P. Gibbs, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 22nd April to 4th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
(Sd) A. J. BILIMORIA,
Director.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1918.

N.B.—The dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on or after MONDAY, the 13th May, 1918, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 22nd day of April, 1918, on presentation of share certificates. 3660

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR GIN AND PRESS FACTORY OWNERS.

A COTTON FACTORY with over 60 gins and one Cotton Bailing Press with Engine and Boiler complete, in good condition, is to be purchased, preferably in Northern India.

Intending sellers are requested to send offers with full particulars to Box No. 70, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3608

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHARSHEDBAI, wife of NANABHOY RATANJI MEHTA, has contracted to sell to our client the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written:—

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, trust, gift, lease, lien, possession or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the north side of Sleater Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 545 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of a larger piece of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 151, 307, 378, 385, 388, New Nos. 13555, 13654, 13655, 13829, 13891 and 13893, 43895, Old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, 207 and New Survey No. 7049, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3688 (7A), Street No. 17A, and bounded on the East by a private road leading from the Sleater Road to the bungalow formerly belonging to Ratanji Bhicaji Karanjiwalla, on the West by a private road formerly belonging to the said Ratanji Bhicaji Karanjiwalla, on the North by a private road leading from the Tardeo Road to the bungalow formerly of the said Ratanji Bhicaji Karanjiwalla and on the South by a piece of vacant land demised to Dajurang Vishnoo and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kharshedbai.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1918.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3641

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
No. 607E 604.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai KILUBAI, widow of MATHURADAS VASANJI and Daughter of Seth HARIVALLABHRAGHNATHDAS, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant by caste Dasa Shrimali Bania ..... Deceased.

1. BHOGILAL BHAIDAS KAMPANI mentioned in the Will as SHAH BHOGILAL BHAIDAS (2). THAKAR RAMDAS DEVJI and (3.) BHAT VASANJI KHIMJI, all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, residing at Kandavadi Cavel and Kalbadevi Road respectively, outside the Fort executors named in the last will and testament of the abovenamed deceased.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-second day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Ag. Registrar
Seal of the Hig. Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 22nd day of March, 1918.

Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
3631

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(RULES 1 AND 5, ORDER V. ACT V OF 1908.)
Civil Suit No. 960 of 1917.

IN THE COURT OF JUDGE, SMALL CAUSES, HOSHANGABAD.

KISHANCHAND, son of BIHARILAL of Itarsi ..... Plaintiff
versus
Seth RATANJI KHARSADJI, Parsi of Bombay ..... Defendant.

CLAIM FOR Rs. 65.

To Seth Ratanji, son of Kharsadji, caste Parsi, resident of Bombay, House No. 367, Kalka Debi, in the Chawl of Manakji Hurmasji.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 65, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 25th day of April, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 4th day of April 1918.

Seal.
R. V. ATREY,
Judge.
3640

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KASHINATH BHASHAKERJI, PERSHOTAM VASUDEO MANTRI and KESHAV NARAYAN MANTRI, all of Bombay Hindus, have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of the Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All those several pieces or parcels of land situate in the Town and Island in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, at Worli Road of the tenure bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. containing by admeasurement the square yards and according to the other particulars mentioned subjoined table.

Situation	Area in Sq. Yds.	Coll'r's New Survey Nos	Tenure	Mpl. Nos.
Worli Road	1505	1/3079	Fora	G Ward No 1572 Street No. 729
,,	1892	3/3106	,,	G Ward No 1667 Street No 666
,,	1119	4/3106	,,	G Ward No 166 Street No. 667
,,	470	5/3080	,,	G Ward No 1577 Street No 577
,,	556	6 3171	Fazandari	G Ward No 1.14 Street No. 212
,,	529	1/3183	,,	G Ward No. 1282 Street No. 561

Dated this 9th day of April, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3658

OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT POONA.

ON behalf of our clients Mr VENKANNA ELAPPA BALARAM and Dr. GOVIND BHAU PRABHAKER, Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the late RAO BAHADUR ELAPPA BALARAM, deceased, offers are invited for the purchase of the very valuable property described in the schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 8750 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages tenements and Bungalow bearing No. 1 and all other the hereditaments standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cross Road, Wanowrie Poona, within the cantonment of Poona and bounded on or towards the North by a Public Road, on or towards the South by vacant ground, on or towards the East by a Public Road and on or towards the West by a Bungalow.

For further particulars and inspection of the property please apply to the undersigned at their Office No. 31, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1918.

PANDIA & Co.,
Solicitors for the Executors and Trustees of the Late Rao Bahadur Elappa Balaram deceased.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI. of 1882

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FOURTH and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of one pie in the rupee has been declared in the above matter and the same will be paid at my office in Saboo Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on or after the 15th April, 1918.

Creditors of the abovenamed Company are hereby requested to receive the amount of this dividend as well as of previous dividends if not already received on or before the 31st May, 1918, as the amount remaining unclaimed after the above date will be disposed of in accordance with the orders of the High Court.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1918

R. D. SETHNA,
Official Liquidator,
The Credit Bank of India, Ltd.
(In Liquidation)

3564.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 4088.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE TENJIBS AND 6 BALES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 15th April, 1918, at 6 p.m., (S.T.), at their rooms by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Sulman Abed, the following goods.

2 Bales Sassoon's White Tenjibs No. 351.
3 Bales Sassoon's White Shirtings No. 1100.
3 Bales Sassoon's White Shirtings No. 170.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 15th April 1918 at 3-15 p.m., (S.T.), at their rooms by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Moorad Moosa the following goods:

5 Bales Sassoon's White Shirtings No. 170.
5 Bales Sassoon's White Shirtings No. 180.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed by the Medical Store-keeper to Government to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 12th April, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club:—

A quantity of condemned medical stores.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M.

The purchaser of this property is likely to get good interest on the investment.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NEW SEWRI ROAD, OPPOSITE THE CHINA MILLS, AND AT SEWRI KOLIWADA.

H. C. Suit No. 705 of 1916.

Govindram Ghamshamdas, a firm ...Plaintiffs.

v

Jagannath Dharmaji & others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the following days times and places the following valuable landed properties:—

LOT NO. 1, SEWRI NEW ROAD PROPERTY to be sold THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at New Sewri Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,856 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 61, 120, 220 and 248, New Nos. 14288, 14434, 14459, and 14695, and New Survey No. 1-2433 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "F" Nos. 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162 and 1163, and Street Nos. 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91 and bounded on the West partly by the New Sewri Road, and partly by the property of D. C. Shroff and on the North, South and East by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff.

The said piece of land has been divided into 4 plots. The temple on plot No. 4, situate at one of the corners is not to be sold at all.

LOT NO. 2, SEWRI KOLIWADA PROPERTY to be sold THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, or tenement standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay at Sewri Koliwada, admeasuring , square yds. be the same little more or less and bounded on the North by the property of Dharmaji Shivriaji bearing Street No. 389, on the South by the property of Dharmaji Shivriaji, bearing street No. 669, on the East by the property of Mahadev Khandia and Bhikoo Moosi and on the West by the Fazendar's passage and assessed under Ward No. 3145, Street No. 386.

For further particulars, printed copies of conditions of sale, and plan of property, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver at their Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 753 BAGS WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th April 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction by order of Sheth Haji Abdulla Haji Tayab at their shop at Ahmad Bazar and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Surana Dalal & Co.

251 bags Java sugar white marks B K/MBK.
On account and at the risk of Sheth Abdul Rahman Haji Abba.
251 bags white Java sugar marks BK/MBK.
251 bags white Java sugar marks PWA/MBK.
Ex s.s. "Niel Nielson" C. I. F. Bombay harbour delivery.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 14TH APRIL 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), NEAR SLATER ROAD IN THE LANE JUST OPPOSIT TO GRANT ROAD STATION NEAR K AND S MOTOR WORKS IN OLD SEVA SADAN BUNGALOW.

AUCTION SALE of very rich specially made to order by well-known makers season teak and black wood richly carved and highly polished drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, French safe, Office clock, big best still traveling trunk, very strong black wood menta boxes, very beautifully framed wall mirror, brass and plated hanging and table lamps, rich galichas, Hydrabad carpets, glass and crockery ware and other sundry goods.

On SUNDAY the 14th April 1918 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the above place (where all the remaining goods are arranged for sale) very rich specially made to order by well-known makers season teak and blackwood richly carved and highly polished drawing, dining and bed room furniture including dining table dining chairs, side board cabinet with mirror, dumb waiter, dinner waggon, marble top octagon tables, silk lined Louis pattern drawing room complete suite of sofas and chairs, chesterfield sofas, teak and blackwood tiled and mahoganized side teapoys, very decent richly carved wardrobe by well-known makers, rich almyrahs, cabinet, office writing table, office arm chairs, single and double wooden cots, iron cot complete with mattress, very decent specially made black wood glass door cupboard with shifting shelves, marble top dressing tables, very decent low and easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, beautifully framed wall mirror, hanging mirror rocking chair, office clock, Remington typewriting machine, French safe, big Milner fire resisting safe, brass and plated table and hanging lamps, leather lined sofa, big black wood richly carved sofa, best steel trunks on stand, big galichas, Hydrabad carpets, rich glass and crockery ware and other sundry goods.

The remaining property of a private gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the goods on view four days before sale.

P.S.—The above furniture is very handsome and gentlemen desirous of having nice furniture are invited to inspect.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 250 BAGS CASPUR CRYSTAL AND 50 BAGS SMALL GRAIN SUGAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Aga Haico Mehedy Isphany sell by public auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, 1918, at 4 p.m. at his Godown at Old Modi Bay Street, (near Kawa Khana Lane), and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Mathuradas Bhawan and Co. of Khan Bazaar:—

250 bags each 164 lbs. net (2 Bengali Maunds) Casipur Crystal sugar.
50 bags each 164 lbs net (2 Bengali Maunds), small grain sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid next day of the sale

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome rich very old blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining tables and chairs, revolving top writing table English sofas and settees, low chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door, single and double almyrahs, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, dressing chest, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, writing table, office chairs, large and small durries, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc.

The property of the Hon. Mr. Justice Norman Kemp, and other gentlemen.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND AND RUBY JEWELLERY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 22 Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the executors of the late Mr. Vithaldass Gopaldas and on account and risk of Framji Cursetji Rustomji the following:—

One pair diamond earrings set with rubies
One Diamond booty of 8 Diamonds and one Marquis ring set with one ruby and 20 diamonds and one Diamond ring.

The above lot is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Imperial Mansion Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation teak and blackwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware dining table and chairs, dinner, tea, and crockery sets, handsome sideboard with mirror, dumbwaiters, chesterfield sofas and arm chairs, cabinets with mirrors, jardineers, blue china large and small vases, fancy writing tables, side tables, revolving chair, glass fronted book case, plain and tiled teapoys, china flower stand and pots, iron and brass bedsteads, clothes presses with and without mirrors, marble top washhand stand with crockery, plain and mirror glass door cupboards, chest of drawers, easy chairs, double meatsafe, Pasteur filter, collapsible steps alluminium chatties, etc., etc. The property of W. L. Shaw Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 10th April, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

Auctioneers
(Telephone No. 329.)

TO-DAY AT 3 o'clock P. M. (S.T.)

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SILK PIECE GOODS MUKHMUL, AND VELVET PIECES PRECIOUS JEWELLERY, ETC.,

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, at the office Rooms, of the Bhavnagar Shipping Agency situated in Khand Bazaar Mandvi Bunder without the Fort, household and office furniture of the latest style and designs consisting of Cabinets, almirahs drawing Room suites in 10 pieces office, tables chairs, etc.

One lot silk piece goods, saries, plush and velvet pieces, a lot of precious jewellery consisting of necklace, bracelet, rings of the assorted designs and some other valuable articles that cannot be described.

Unique opportunity to buyers in these days of high prices of materials.

The articles are on view.

The terms as usual.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 12TH APRIL AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, very valuable and substantial latest designed household and office furniture, such as dining tables, cabinets, side boards, rich silk tapestry-lined drawing, room suites of sofas and chairs, Indian hand carved centre tables, and teapoys, jardineer stands, chests of drawers, hat stands, single and double almirahs, typewriters, single and double beds, dressing and washing tables, revolving book cases, teapoys, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES ANTIMONY-WARE AND ONE CASE ELECTRIC GOODS.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the offices concerned:—

2 cases about 323 pieces antimony photo frames, vases, boxes etc.
1 case about 130 pieces electric torches, pocket lamps, signal lamps, police and cycle lamps, lanterns, ceiling clock, watch stand, hanging clock etc.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th April, 1918.

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—

WHAT ?

Good reliable oil and water colour Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distemper, etc which give stability and add attractiveness
The Best Reliable House for these is—

KAPADIA BROTHERS,

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT VERY LOW RATE
No. 357 Abdul Rehman Street
BOMBAY.

Telephone No 1008

AMUSEMENTS.

The Irony of Fate!

When a young, promising lad, ignorant of the name and whereabouts of his own father since his birth, has to struggle desperately against the murderous designs of a confirmed villain and an ex-convict against his own darling Sweetheart-and when eventually he has to discover that the bloodthirsty scoundrel is his own parent—well, that is Irony of Fate!

It is an extremely heart-touching Photo-Drama.

"A SAIL OF DEATH"

(4 reels—5,000 feet)

Which you must positively see this week at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

Besides the GAUMONT GAZETTE and a COMIC.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
DU CASSE CINEMA CAMPAIGN.
You must not forget
that the brilliant stage and screen star

MADAME PETROVA

will appear for the last time
To-night at 6-45 and 10
in the 6 Act Metro Wonder-Play of a Girl's Supreme Sacrifice

'The SOUL of a MAGDALEN'

which created a big sensation last night

DON'T MISS IT ! SEE PETROVA TO-NIGHT !

Prices: Stalls Rupee 1, Seat in Box Rs. 2, Famliy Box Rs. 5, Balcony 8 Annas and 4 Annas, Gallery Annas 2.

Last Special Change To-morrow with

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

America's most genial and popular movie star, in
"FACING THE MUSIC."

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE

The Cinematographic version of
MARIE CORELLI'S widely read novel

THE TREASURE OF HEAVEN

A PICTURE THAT WILL APPEAL TO EVERY MIND
At
BOMBAY'S MOST COMFORTABLY FURNISHED PICTURE PALACE

THE MAJESTIC

Three Shows every night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Admission from Rs. 2 to Annas 2.

ELDORADO ITALIAN CINEMA

To-Night! Lamington Road, North. To-Night!

THE CELEBRATED ROYALTY THEATRE PLAY

DISRAELI

A ROMANCE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

By LOUIS N. PARKER. Featuring DENNIS EADIE
and an All-Star Cast of British Artistes.

A picture which every true Britisher must see.

A film, which apart from its interest as a story, embraces the advantage of being instructive, and above all reminds us "lest we forget" of one of the great men who have made England what she is.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-30 & 10-15.
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

IMPERIAL

LAMINGTON ROAD
WHERE YOU CAN SEE "THE WAR IN PICTURES."
PATHE'S
HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR
(PART 7)
PATHE'S TOPICAL GAZETTE.

THE THRILLING SERIAL:
"THE FATAL RING"
Episode 9: "THE DICE OF DEATH"
Episode 10: "THE PERILOUS PLUNGE"

"ARTS IN JAPAN": Coloured Travel.
"FOR LOVE OF THE SENORA": Comic.

TIME:—7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. Daily. MATINEE SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW SUNDAY 8-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

PALACE OF VARIETIES
EDWARDES THEATRE
At 10 p.m. To-night At 10 p.m.
TOM MELBOURNE'S MUMMERS
Present
FOR THE LAST TIME
A LA CARTE
An appetising Menu of
Music, Mirth and Melody.
GAIETY THEATRE
At 6-30 TO-DAY At 6-30
LAST PERFORMANCE OF
THE SUCCESSFUL PARSEE BURLESQUE
FRAMJEE'S AUNT
From SURAT.
A scream from beginning to end.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY
Melbourne's New Japanese Playlet
SERGEANT KOKO.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
First in the field with the
NEW PATHE PLAYS.
AN EXTRA SPECIAL ATTRACTION
The best dressed woman in the world
Mrs. Vernon Castle
of "PATRIA" Fame
in a New Brand of Pathe Play
"STRANDED IN ARCADY"
A thrilling story of the Great outdoors with the best known woman on the stage in the leading role.
She wears beautiful clothes and does daredevil stunts with the charm and grace that has made her famous.
NEXT WEEK ENGLAND'S LEADING ACTOR
H. B. IRVING
in Sir Henry Irving's Great Play
"THE LYONS MAIL"

THE EXCELSIOR
LAST FEW NIGHTS
To-night at 9-30 p.m.
Fourth Change of Programme
MAURICE E. BANOMAN presents
EDGAR WARWICK'S Company
THE COURT CARDS
and their Joker.
Guaranteed under the Pure Fun Laws
Passed by the Nonsensor
BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP
Plan at Rose & Co. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

To-day at 6-30 p.m.
"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

IF
a woman's love and a man's daring had not intervened, what would have happened?
IF
the vile plot of the Germ-hun Spies had not been frustrated, what would have been the result?
HOW DID A FLEET OF ZEPPELINS PASS OVER LONDON WITHOUT DOING ANY HARM?
See to-night's Splendid Six-Reel Drama
? IF ?
The story of an International Adventuress at the
NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.
NEAR CROWFORD MARKET.
An Episode of Life's Underworld, written and produced by
STUART KINDER
featuring
ERNEST LESTER & IRIS DELANEY
If you wish to spend a really enjoyable evening, will you come to see this drama?
IF NOT, WHY NOT?
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

COMING THURSDAY 18th APRIL.

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA Co.

In the Leading London Musical Successes

Thursday 18th April—Friday 19th

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

THE GREAT LONDON SUCCESS

"THE BOY"

Founded on Sir Arthur Pinero's Farce "THE MAGISTRATE"

The Biggest Success in London to-day.

SATURDAY 20th

Bombay's own particular favourite

"HIGH JINKS"

SUNDAY 21st AT 5 P. M.

HALF PRICE MATINEE

"THE BOY"

Monday 22nd at 9-30, Tuesday 23rd and Edition of **"THE BING BOYS"**

New Songs Dances and Scenes!

WEDNESDAY 24th

The World-famous Play

"THE MERRY WIDOW"

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan open 10th April at ROSE & Co.

MURDEROUS ATTACKS ON GREAT MEN IN AMERICA

Most Formidable Secret of Assassins.

In the First Instal ment of 8000 Ft. of

RIMSON STAIN MYSTERY

40000 Feet Long

Most Interesting Serial.

Commencing from Saturday 6th April

Most Thundering Events will be the Order of Day in this Serial.

SATURDAY, SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEES at 3-30 and 5-15 and Every Night at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)

NEW

ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,

Telephone No. 2417.

WHAT DO THE DOCTORS SAY ABOUT

ATLAS TONIC

'The Favourite of the Physicians?

"I have prescribed Stearn's Atlas Tonic extensively in my practice and it has yielded good results invariably. It proves very helpful where nervous breakdown is associated with digestive disorders in which cases its action is most marked and rapid. I recommend it for General debility and convalescence after illness as well as for brain fag, loss of memory and sleeplessness due to too much worry or mental over work."

Sd.—F. R. C. S.

"Stearn's Atlas Tonic is very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive Systems, and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results."

Sd.—M. B. B. S., F. R. C. S.

MADON SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

C. BHOGILAL & Co

MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

Importers of White and Birsi Marble, Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for floors Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tile Polishing Materials Cement, etc.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. Add. "Fashion" Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 8th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	400
" " Sales of East Indian	
" " Imports	24,000
Mid. Americans Spot Trading value ..	24.97+ 2
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot	30.56 Unchgd.
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) ..	May 34.41 13 July 33.61+25
New Orleans opening 9-30 a.m. ..	May 33.07+15 July 32.37+14

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 8th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	..
May	25.22+ 8
June	..
July	24.89+ 7
Aug.	24.72+10

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	23.82
April-May.	23.74 +12
May-June.	23 66
June-July.	23.58

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 8th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
April	25.47+15
May	25.24+12
June	25 06+ 8
July	24.85+ 6
August	24.69+ 7

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	23 82
April-May	23.74 +12
May-June	23.66
June-July	23.58

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool. April 8th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
April	30.90 -10
June	30.85 Unchgd.
July	30.75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 8th.

M.G. Bengal Good	17.73
" " Fully Good	18.23
" " Fine	18.48
" No. 1 Oomra Good	19.49
" " " Fully Good	19 99
" " " Fine	20.36
" Broach Good	22.70
" " Fully Good	22 5
" " Fine	22.90
" Scinde Good	17.73
" " Fully Good	18.23
" " Fine	18.60

Unchgd.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 9.

The market was again quiet this morning and Fine Broach May was quoted Rs. 788, April Fine Broach being Rs. 795. Some settlements of Good Broach April were made on Association terms at Rs. 715. After the opening of the Marwari bazaar business was reported in Fine Broach May at Rs. 782/84 Association terms, and Rs. 780 Exchange terms. Settlements of Good Broach April were made on Exchange terms at Rs. 709 and Rs. 710. At Colaba the market was weak and Fine Broach may Association terms was Rs. 775.

Ready cotton was quiet with little doing.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 9th April 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G)	680	670	625	590	Ready
Sciade-Punjab (M G.)	675	665	620	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	660	..	Ready
Akola Khangaum Karanja (M.G)	..	710	690	..	Ready
Amraoti (M.G.)	..	716	696	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	..	720	700	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	725	705	..	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	735	715	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	735	715	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	800	780	..	710	Ready 25 April 18
Mathia (M.G.)	..	690	665	..	Ready

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M.

Fine Broach	May	..	Rs. 775
" Khamgaon Akola Nominal	"	..	" 710
Good Sawginned Dharwar ..	May/June	..	" 762
" M. G. Coompta	"	..	" 757
" " Westerns	"	..	" 745

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

Broach April	767
May Fine	770

Ready Market Dull

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 8th APRIL 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G Bengals ..	690	675	635	585	Ready
M.G Sind Punjab ..	680	670	635		"
M.G Wardha ..		740	720		"
M.G Nagpore ..		740	720		"
M.G Yeotmal ..		730			"
M.G Dhamangaon Pulgaon		720			"
M.G Amraoti ..		720			"
M.G Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		715	695		"
M G Khandesh ..			680		"
M.G Muthia ..		705	670		"
M G. Broach ..	800			710	25th April
M.G. Broach ..	..	..	..	..	..

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 8th April :—

Cotton	11,500 bales.
Wheat	15 973 cwts.
Linseed	1,064 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed etc.	1,763 "
Gingellyseed	46 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	22 "
Castorseed	13 309 "
Rice	12,762 "
Myrabollams	1,094 "
Cottonseed	Nil "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	2 253 "
Jowar	2 358 "
Maize	995 "
Barley	2,152 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 9th 1918,—4 p.m.

	Bazar Terms	Rail Delivery.
Ready:	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 8 0	8 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30 ..	54 0 0	7 15 0
" Karachi Bangla	54 8 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 2 0	7 8 0
" " Cawnpore ..	7 0 0	7 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 0 0	8 6 0
" Thin	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	63 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25	57 0 0	....
" Gajar 50.50	56 0 0	....
" Black	53 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	9 0 0	9 6 0
Groundnuts	43 8 0	....
Mowraseed	4 14 0	5 4 0
Barley	34 0 0	5 4 0
Castorseed	47 0 0	9 9 0
Forward:	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	7 3 6	
" June-July	..	
" Aug.-Sept.	..	
" Oct.-Nov.	..	
Linseed May	8 13 0	
" Sept.	..	
" Dec.	..	
Rapeseed April-May ..	..	
" June-July ..	..	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Dec.-Jan. ..		
" " 75-25 " ..		
" " 50-50 " ..		

LONDON MARKET.

	Rates.
Davids No. 10	16 9 0
Shapurji No. 10	15 10 0
Simplex No. 10	15 9 0
Edward No. 10	15 10 0
Light Houses No. 6½	14 3 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 9th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 4 15½
" Demand	1 5 1
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s	1 5 6½
Fcs. Demand	192
American Dollars	285½
Hongkong "	214½
Shanghai	303½
Japan	149½
Singapore	163½

Market steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

BULLION.

The silver market is firm, it is reported, on account of big purchases by Government.

Bar Gold 27.
Sovereign 17.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 106-6.
Silver 1st. Sett. 107-2.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft 1/5 1/16.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/5 3/16.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 192.
3 Months Sight Francs Fr. 198½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 214-4.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 303/8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 Days Sight Japan Rs. 144½.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 295½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98½.
4 per cent. Convesion loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 66.
4½ per cent Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91/8.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was quiet but steady and a limited amount of business was done.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards, 1,816. Swadeshi 2,065. Pearls 515. Madhavji 1,960. Luxmi Cotton 1,660. Ind. Malwa 342-8. Ind. Bleeching 177-8. Finlay 417-8 Fazulbhoy 750. David 530. Currimbhoy 340. Nagpur 2,430. Bombay Dyeing 1,075. Advance 1,150. Katni Ordy 240. Katni Defd 1,200 Tata New Ordy 87-8. Tata old Ordy 1,042—8. Tata New Defd 350. Bombay Burma 1,105. Bombay Tramway 387-8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards, 1,812-8. Simplex 747-8. Shamrji 127-8. Pearls 512-8. Madhavji 1,970. Kasturchand 1,165. Finlay 415. David 527-8. Ind. Bleeching 175. Bombay United 780. Tata Ordy 940 Tata New Ordy 89-8. Tata Old Ordy 1,035. Katni Ordy 237-8. Bombay Tramway 390. Bombay Steam 300.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

Business in coal shares although confined to a comparatively small number of stocks showed strength as prices were very well maintained. In the market for jute mill shares tone was steady to firm with more buyers in evidence and sellers readily responding to inquiry. Quite a fair volume of business was put through and prices appreciated materially in several instances notably Kamarhatty which were done up to Rs. 605, Delta 638 and Clives recovered to Rs. 226. Industrial and miscellaneous section ruled very steady prices in all cases being well maintained. A few transactions were noted in jute mill debentures. Shares in new Company Britania Biscuit Co., Ltd., changed hands at Rs. 2-4 and 2-8 premium.

The following sales took places:—

Coal:—Albion 20-4; Bokaro and Ramgurh 17-8; Burakur 42-4; New Kisurgarh 19-10; Parasea 8-8; Ranigunge 44-12; Sitarampur 21-12; Thandabari 21.

Jute:—Auckland (ord.) 368; Barnagore (ord.) 150; Budge Budge (ord.) 624; Clive (ord.) 228; Delta (ord.) 638; Fort William (ord.) 333-8; Gourepur (ord.) 920; Howrah (ord.) 49; Kamarhatty (ord.) 605; Kankarrah (ord.) 732; Kinnison (ord.) 980; Lansdowne (ord.) 356; New Central (ord.) 690; Northbrook (ord.) 52-12; Warverley 9-14.

Miscellaneous:—Albion Jute (deb.) 98; Alliance Bank (pref.) 103; Assam Saw Mills 22-4; Bengal Brass 31; Bengal Paper)ord) 100s. l.; Bengal Paper (Deb) 100; Behar Oil 40-8; Britania Biscuits 2-8 p; Gourepur Jute (deb) 92; Indian Galvanizing 17; Kamarhatty Jute (deb) 100; Khardas Jute (deb) 92; Mymensing Bhairab Bazar Railway 86; Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 18-8; Surma Valley Saw Mills 19-8; Pajam Rubber 12.95; Sungoi Patani 0.55 p.

Government 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 66 to 66-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 66-6 to 66-8.

THE SILVER MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. in report dated Feb. 28th says:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £856,795, as compared with last week's return.

The official return of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks in the United States of America contains the following figures as to their gold reserves at the close of business on December 28th 1917.

Gold coin and certificates in vault December 28th, 1917, $499,917,000, Dec. 29th 1916, $281,588,000.

Gold settlement Fund, F. R. Board, December 28th, 1917, $317,520,000, Dec. 29th 1916, $170,471,000.

Gold with foreign agencies, December 28th 1917, $52,500,000.

Total gold held by Banks, December 28th 1917, $869,937,000, December 29th 1916, $452,059,000.

Gold with Federal Reserve Agents, December 28th 1917, $781,851,000, December 29th 1916, $282,523,000.

Gold redemption fund, December 28th 1917, $19,345,000, December 29th 1916, $1,654,000.

Total gold reserve, December 28th 1917, $1,6,1,133,000, December 29th 1916, $736,236,000.

The Transvaal gold output for January 1918 amounted to £3,033,653, as compared with £3,324,418 in January 1917 and £3,068,639 in December 1917.

It is announced from New York that gold to the value of $150,000 has been shipped to Mexico. Apparently this is a commencement of the movement indicated in our letter of last week.

SILVER.

The market has been steady in tone. The price receded 1/8. on the 22nd instant to 42 1/2d. and remained at that figure.

Business has been moderately active, and American supplies have been forthcoming with some freedom.

The Shanghai exchange has shown no movement of importance.

The silver holding of the Indian Treasury continues to shrink. Substantial additions will accrue before long as a consequence of purchases made by the Government. Whether these will counter-balance or exceed withdrawals remains to be seen.

Notes in circulation, February 7th, Rs. 10,484 lakhs, February 15th Rs. 10,391 lakhs, February 22nd, Rs. 10,384 lakhs.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion, February 7th, Rs. 1,476 lakhs. February 15th Rs. 1,345 lakhs, February 22nd Rs. 1,284 lakhs.

Gold coin and bullion in India. February 7th Rs. 2,755 lakhs, February 15th Rs. 2,831 lakhs, February 22nd Rs. 2,855 lakhs.

Gold out of India February 7th, Rs. 105 lakhs, February 15th Rs. 67 lakhs, February 22nd Rs. 67 lakhs.

The stock in Bombay on the 8th February consisted of 3,200 bars. No fresh news has come to hand.

The stock in Shanghai on the 23rd February consisted of about 29,100,000 ounces in sycee and 13,000,000 dollars as compared with about 28,900,000 ounces in sycee and 13,000,000 dollars as compared with about 28,900,000 ounces in sycee and 13,000,000, dollars on the 9th instant.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.

February 22nd 42 1/2d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

February 23rd 42 1/2d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

February 25th 42 1/2d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

February 26th 42 1/2d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

February 27th 42 1/2d cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

February 28th 42 1/2d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average, 42.5.

Bank rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold per oz. std. 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/8d. below that fixed a week ago.

THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.

An Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at the Registered office of the Company, Nos. 7/11 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, yesterday.

The printed Report of the Directors shows that the total nett profit for the year ended 31st December 1917, was Rs. 700,341-15-0.

Out of which Rs. 2,30,000 were transferred to Machinery Depreciation Fund; Rs. 30,000 were transferred to Building Fund; Rs. 30,000 were transferred to Reserve Fund; Rs. 35,000 were transferred to Equalization of Dividend Fund; and Rs. 5,000 were transferred to Remuneration Fund.

An *ad-interim* dividend of Rs. 40 per share was declared and paid and as recommended by the Directors sanction was given for a final dividend of Rs. 60 per share and the balance carried over to the next account. The Directors in their Report observe that during the year under review there was a good demand for both cloth and yarn and they have no doubt whatever that the shareholders will consider the above result very satisfactory. The Report among other things informs the shareholders of the very uncertain position in regard to coal supplies. Two of the Directors, Messrs. Dadabhoy Merwanji Jeejeebhoy and Tribhovandass Verjivandass who retired by rotation were re-elected.

PRICES FOR FUEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the Bombay Government's notification modifying the Controller's price for fuel to Rs. 1/4 per load will either the Government or anybody else come forward and show me by calculation how it is possible for any retail dealer to sell the load at Rs. 1/4 as per notification? I have carefully studied the present market situation and in consideration of the heavy purchases that are being daily made by several mill owners at exhorbitant wholesale rates, I am confident, no Vakharwala will be in a position to sell firewood as ordered, and unless the Government comes forward and stops the mill purchasers, it will be impossible for retail dealers to maintain their business.

—Yours, etc.

K. N. Y.

Bombay, 6th April, 1918.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, April 9th.

	Rs
Cash Certificates	866-4
Total up-to-date	27.09.632-3

Razors, Scissors, Surgical Instruments etc

SHARPENED, RESET AND REPAIRED

Workmanship guaranteed.

KEEN EDGE COMPANY.

Cutlers and surgical Instruments Repairers

Head office & works, Sankli St., Byculla, BOMBAY.

Branch Office: 275 Hornby Rd. BOMBAY

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GOUDA CREAM CHEESE

All kinds of Jams

Highly Refined Salad Oil

Lucca Oil and Fresh

Provisions of Best Quality

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Rates Moderate

S. JOHNSON & Co.,

GENERAL ORDER SUPPLIERS,

27, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY 3.

COOK BETTER

by using the Annapurna Cooker It is the simplest and most effecient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others. Write a card to-day to—

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.

Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY

CULTURED TAILORS

FOR

CUSTOMERS

OF CULTURED TASTE.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN

CINEMA FILMS:—Celebrated "World Pictures" Brady Made

Regular programmes Booked.

WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITERS

A Modern high grade typewriter embodying all latest improvements. It will be to your interest to see a Woodstock before buying any other make of machine

MITCHELL'S WHISKIES:—Gold Medal High Class "Heather Dew" Whiskies stocked in three qualities together with many other brands.

CONKLIN'S PEN—Self filling non-leakable, American Pen, with Gold nib

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IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS

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Telegrams: "ADVENTURE"

Crescent BM&C Brand

TRADE MARK

CREX WASHING POWDER

USE "CREX" FOR WASHING ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF WOOLLEN, SILK AND COTTON ARTICLES.

IT IS VERY ECONOMICAL IN USE, DOES NOT INJURE THE MOST DELICATE FABRICS, NOR AFFECT THE COLOUR OF DYED MATERIALS.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS IN 14 lbs. BAGS.

EXACT INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE ENCLOSED IN EVERY BAG.

Manufactured by—

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.

Northwich, England

It is a genuine pleasure to write with a

Diamond Point 14 Carat gold Nib

FOUNTAIN PEN

It is of American Manufacture.

It never fails, it runs smooth and it gives entire satisfaction.

Once purchased it is a life long companion. Every pen guaranteed.

From Rs. 2-12 upwards

Self-filling patterns from

Rs. 3-12 upwards.

Special terms to the Trade

Sole Agent for India & Burma

T. H. KHANNA.

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INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared to meet the Requirements of the New Income Tax Act. Audit of Books of firms undertaken.

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B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant,

THE

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

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CONSULT

Prof. K. P. Jyotishi

Who is gifted with the power to unlock the mysteries of your life on past, present and future and to remove all of your unsuccess, diseases and troubles by "Talisman."

SIND PUNJAB HOTEL.

Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

Chapman's Abdominal Supporters

are the best because they Support without pressure in case of Corpulency, Umbelicus Gastroptosis, Appendicitis, and of Surgical operations.

With development of Scientific methods in treatment of diseases and bodily ailments Abdominal Supporters have been given more general attention by Medical and Surgical Profession. as well by Public. The whole subject has been carefully thought out by us and every improvement, which thorough Anatomical knowledge and Mechanical Science can suggest, has been particularly adopted. Each want or complaint has been provided with suitable appliances with the most beneficial and satisfactory result.

Girgaon Bombay. **Geo. Chapman & Co.**

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Awarded Gold and Silver Medals of Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers, Influenza and mild forms of Plague USE

BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills. Price Re. 1-2.

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price Re. 1.

Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. I and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting, Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Rs. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch, etc., price As. 4.

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Dr. H. H. Batliwalla Sons & Co. Ld

Worli Laboratory Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—

BATLIWALLA, WORLI, BOMBAY.

MAN and MALARIA

(WITH APOLOGIES TO THE POET.)

Tell us not, in joyful numbers,
Malaria—an empty dream,
Doctors diagnose in slumbers,
And drugs are not what they seem.

Pain is real! Fever earnest!
And the grave is sure the goal;
"Dust thou art to dust returnest."
To the Body says the Soul.

Though enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is the victim's hope and aim;
With all the help that he can borrow,
The symptoms still remain the same.

While they last, his strength is fleeting
And his heart, though stout and brave,
Like a muffled drum is beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In this Man-Malaria battle
The struggle is of death and life,
Where no arms or armours rattle,
But SQUIBB'S the hero in the strife.

Trust no mixtures, howe'er pleasant
Their advertisements you have read!
Try not "cures" that yet one hasn't!
But trust in SQUIBB and GOD o'erhead.

Imitators all remind us
None can vie with SQUIBB sublime
In the race they fall behind us
Efaced on the sands of time.

The name of SQUIBB finds fate another
In this world of many fevers,
A solace to a health-wrecked brother
When fever burns or ague shivers.

Malaria is up and doing,
In his hands now hangs your fate;
But SQUIBB, as ever, keeps pursuing.
The fiend, who flies precipitate.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

CURES MALARIA & FEVERS.

MADON SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Special General Meeting of the Home Rule League, Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., thirteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders, Colaba Causeway, 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Indian Liberal Club: Prof. Limaye's lecture on "Considerations of objections to the Congress-League Scheme." Servants of India Society's Home, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, April 11.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Se...a's Institute, Subscription Dance, Town Hall 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 12.

King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League: Annual Meeting, Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street, 5-45 p.m.
Annual Meeting Bombay Sanitary Association, Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 13.

Mails for East African Expeditionary Force, Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded.

MONDAY, April 15.

High Court: Summer vacation begins.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: "Court Cards" at 9-30 p.m. and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: 6-30 Framji's Aunt and 10 p.m. A La Carts.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30
New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

This evening at 6-30 p.m. Babu Sudhir Chunder Bannerji will give a public lecture on "Religious Problem of the Age". All are cordially invited to attend.

THE HOME RULE LEAGUE.

A special general meeting will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, Kalbadevi Road, to elect 13 representatives on the Provincial Council of the League according to the new rules of the Central League.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1/17 B. B. and C. I. Ry. Battn. (I.D.F.) will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Esplanade Bandstand from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The following have been declared successful in the First-Aid Examination of the Association from the class conducted under the auspicies of the Radiant Club Ambulance Branch.

The names are in order of merit:—*Medallion Label*—G. S. Kothare: *Medallion*—R. V. Kothare; *Certificates*—Vaidya V. S., Jogiekar J. G., Talpade V. S., Pendse K. K., Jayaker D. N. Fattarpekar L. K. Deole S. C., Bhome V. G., Jayaker A. B., Nayak R. K., and Pingale D. B.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu mendicant, name unknown. It appeared that the deceased was found lying unconscious in Samuel Street on the 4th instant and was removed by the Police to the G. T. Hospital. He appeared very much emaciated. He improved at the hospital but subsequently left it. On Monday his body was found in a hollow place in the sea at Banganga, and clothes bearing the mark of the G. T. Hospital were found lying close by. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased might have been drowned whilst bathing.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Fifteen attacks and twelve deaths occurred from plague in Bombay on Tuesday the cases being reported as follows:—Market Bhuleshwar, Mazagon, Byculla, Parel and Harbour and Dock, one attack each, Mandvi, Chuckla and Khara Talao, each one attack and one death, Fanaswad, two attacks and one death Middle and Lower Colaba and Kumbharwada two attacks and two deaths each. Dhobi Talao, one death and Maratha Hospital, three deaths. Eleven attacks and eight deaths occurred from small-pox. The total number of deaths during the day from all causes was 159 while it was 112 on the corresponding day of last year and 143 of 1916.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY,

As already notified, a public meeting was convened, under the auspices of the Gokhale Education Society, on Saturday the 6th instant at 3 p.m. in the New English School to give instructions to the volunteers as regards the collection of money in aid of the above Society. An enthusiastic crowd of boys was present. Some letters were also received from outsiders expressing regret for their inability to attend owing to the inconvenient hour; but showing earnest desire to help the Society in the work of collection. Messrs. Bhise, Lad and Irivedi addressed the boys explaining to them the nature and the utility of the work they had been called upon to perform. As many as 80 boys enlisted themselves as volunteers. A boy's guardian, being much struck with their sprightly enthusiasm handed over to the Chairman of the Society a sum of Rs. 25 as donation. The young volunteers have begun their work very vigorously, and will no doubt satisfy the hopes held about their work.

Six more of the 18 convicts sentenced in the Lahore Conspiracy Cases who escaped from Hazaribagh Central Jail on March 9, have been recaptured. Five still remain at large.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CRIMINAL LUNATIC.

GOVERNMENT AND HIGH COURT.

(Before Justices Shah and Marten.)

Somya Hirya Mahar vs. The King-Emperor.

This was a case sent for the final orders of the Government under section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The accused in this case was criminal lunatic, Somya Hirya Mahar, who was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life for murdering his own wife.

To this the Chief Secretary to the Government replied:—

"In reply I am to request that the attention of the Honourable the Judges may be invited to the fact that sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were repealed by the Lunacy Act IV of 1912, that the last twelve words of sub-section (1) of the same section were repealed by Act X of 1914, and that Government have no power to order the lunatic to be confined in a lunatic Asylum under section 471 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I am at the same time to invite your attention to letter No. 2060-C., dated the 28th March 1913, from the Government of India, which points out that courts are competent to pass final orders in such cases. Reference is also invited to section 24 of the Lunacy Act. No fresh rules of the nature referred to in the above resolution have been made."

VERBAL INACCURACY.

The case was again put before their Lordships Justices Shah and Marten for their orders, and their Lordships, delivered the following judgments:—

Justice Shah observed:—This appeal has been set down for further orders in view of the letter received from the Government of Bombay, inviting our attention to the repeal of Sub-Sections (2) and (3) of Section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Lunacy Act of 1912 and of the last twelve words of Sub-Section (1) of the same Section by Act X of 1914, to a letter of the Government of India referred to in the preamble of the Government Resolution No. 6484 of the 16th of September 1913, to Section 24 of the Lunacy Act (IV of 1912) and to Circular No. 76B of the Criminal Circulars of this Court and asking us to pass final orders.

We have heard the learned Government Pleader in support of the view expressed in the letter. In the course of the argument the Government Pleader has pressed for an order that the appellant in this case be ordered to be transferred to the Lunatic Asylum at Thana or such other asylum as may have accommodation for him after the necessary arrangements have been made.

After hearing the appeal on the 22nd January last, we ordered under Section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure that the appellant be detained in custody in the jail where he then was until the further orders of the Government and that the case should be reported to the Government for orders under that Section. Our order was practically final and in accordance with the provisions of the Code, except that the words 'under that section' were inappropriate. It is clear that there is no reference to Sub-Section (2) and (3) in our order and none was intended. The repeal of these Sub-Sections and of Section 472 is not relevant for our present purpose.

The words "and shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government" in Sub-Section (1) of Section 471 were repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act X of 1914. This was not brought to our notice by the learned Government Pleader at the time when we heard the appeal, and speaking for myself, I was not aware of the repeal of those words, when we made the order on the 22nd January.

We are obliged to the Government for having drawn our attention to it and for having pointed out the inaccuracy in the order.

But I think that the inaccuracy is verbal. The words were repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act of 1914, and in my opinion it made no substantial change in the law relating to lunatics under the Code. The powers of the Court and of the Government were not altered by the repeal of those words, and the law practically remained the same after the repeal as it was before.

It is clear that under Sub-Section (1) we can order the person concerned to be kept in safe custody in such place and manner as we think fit. The subsequent discharge, detention and transfer to any public lunatic asylum referred to in Section 474 and the delivery of the person to a relative under Section 475 are matters for the Local Government, and not for the Court to deal with. It is quite clear that we cannot exercise the powers conferred on the Local Government under Sections 474 and 475.

The learned Government Pleader has not referred to any provision of the Lunacy Act to show that we can deal with those questions. It is not necessary for the purpose of this case to examine in detail the provisions of the Lunacy Act as to criminal lunatics. It is significant, however, that under Section 91 Sub-Section (1) Clauses (d) and (e), the power to frame rules for the purpose of regulating the confinement, care, treatment, and discharge of criminal lunatics, and their transfer to asylums has been conferred upon the local Government subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council. Apparently no rules have been framed yet by the local Government, and we have not the advantage of having the assistance, which such rules might afford in making the order under Section 471 for the custody of the person concerned.

PROPER ORDER GIVEN.

It is clear that the proper order to make in this case is clearly one which we have already made, viz., that the appellant be detained in custody in the jail subject to the further orders of the local Government. We cannot make the order as suggested by the Government Pleader, as the medical evidence in this case shows that at the date of the trial the appellant was not insane. It would not be proper to order his transfer to any lunatic asylum. That is a matter which the local Government will have to regulate in accordance with the information which they may receive as to the mental condition of the appellant and the rules which they may make as to the transfer of Criminal lunatics to the lunatic asylums. I am not sure that we have any power to alter the order as suggested by the Government Pleader. Assuming without deciding, that we can modify the order. I see no reason to direct that the appellant should be transferred to the Lunatic Asylum at Thana. The Criminal Circular 76B must be applied with due regard to the facts of each case. It is not intended to, and cannot override the discretion which the Courts have under Section 471 Sub-Section (1). I would therefore order that the words "under that Section" be omitted and the word "further" be added before the word "orders", so that the sentence in our order may read as follows:—But under Section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the Court directs that he be detained in custody in the jail where he is at present until the further orders of the Government, and this case should be reported to the Local Government for further orders.

I desire to make it clear that I have altered the previous order, as I think that the alterations are merely verbal. If it had been a question of making any material alteration in the order, we should have considered whether any notice should be given to the accused before making the alteration."

Justice Marten observed:—I agree. The order made by this Court on the 22nd January 1918 was as follows: "For the reasons "given in the accompanying Judgments, "the Court sets aside the conviction and sentence and acquits the accused of the offence "charged. But under Section 471 of the "Code of Criminal Procedure the Court directs "that he be detained in custody in the jail "where he is at present until the further "orders of the Government and this case "should be reported to the Local Government "for orders under that section. As required "by Section 470 the Court records its opinion "that the act which would amount to an "offence but for the unsoundness of mind was "committed by the accused." I have taken this from the Registrar's endorsement on the record.

By a letter dated the 20th February 1918 the Bombay Government have questioned this order and have suggested that the Court should be moved to pass what are described as final orders in the matter. In so doing they have asked that our attention should be invited to the repeal of part of Section 471 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and to certain other matters mentioned in the letter.

Within a few days of this letter, the case was put down on our Board for disposal and was duly called on. Unfortunately the Government Pleader was engaged in another Court and consequently the case had to be adjourned. My learned brother and I have since been sitting in separate Courts and hence it was not till the 21st March that we were able to take up the case again. On that date the Government Pleader appeared to us to be without adequate instructions and hence the case was adjourned again to the 25th March. The delay therefore which has taken place is unavoidable though regrettable.

SAFE CUSTODY OF PRISONER.

We have now heard the Government Pleader on the subject matter of the Government letter. In the result I think that the order of the 22nd January 1918 is substantially the proper form and that no further orders need be passed by us. I say "substantially" because I think it would be better to omit the reference to section 471 in that part of the order which speaks of reporting the case for the orders of the Local Government under Section 471. The section under which Government will order whether the prisoner is to be discharged or detained in custody or transferred to a public lunatic asylum will be section 474. It is true as pointed out by Government that Sub-sections (2) and (3) and part of Sub-section (1) of Section 471 of the Criminal Procedure Code have been repealed. But section 474 has not been repealed, and this taken in conjunction with Section 471(4) enables Government to do what may be necessary in the matter. I say this because in the letter from Government as also in the correspondence therein referred to, Section 474 appears to have been overlooked. While Section 474 stands, the repeals referred to in the Government letter are of little practical importance in the present case. This indeed might be assumed as regards the repeal of the last sentence of Section 471(1), for that repeal was only effected by a Statute Law Revision Act—a class of Act which is usually intended to delete unnecessary provisions and not to make substantive alterations in the Statute Law.

As far as this Court is concerned, Section 471(1), as amended is imperative. We are bound to order the prisoner "to be kept in "safe custody in such place and manner as "the Court thinks fit." At the first trial on the 22nd January 1917 the prisoner was found insane and incapable of pleading by the then Sessions Judge, Mr. Murphy, and the two assessors. At the second trial or hearing on the 22nd October 1917 he was considered sane and capable of pleading by the then Sessions Judge Mr. Dutt, and accordingly the trial proceeded. In his judgment Mr. Dutt said, "As far as I can make out from his behaviour "in Court I think he is quite sane though "there is an expression in his eyes which is "not quite natural". The learned Judge also referred to a report from Col. Fooks, the Superintendent of the Dharwar Asylum to the effect that he saw no signs of insanity in the prisoner.

Whatever then was the condition of mind of the prisoner on the 3rd November 1916 when he committed the act in question or on the 22nd January 1917 when he was first tried, it would appear that by the 22nd October 1917 he had recovered his sanity. *Prima facie* therefore he is now sane, and accordingly I think it would be quite wrong of us to direct his detention in a lunatic asylum as has been suggested by the Government Pleader. It is surely only common sense and common humanity that a sane man should not be sent to a lunatic asylum. There is of course the possibility that though outwardly sane he is subject to occasional fits of insanity in which he may develop homicidal tendencies or that for some other reason he ought to be detained in an asylum. That will be for the medical experts to determine, and the necessary inquiry can be made by Government under Section 474. But at present there is no evidence before us which would justify us in sending the man to a lunatic asylum. The Government Pleader has referred us to Criminal Circular 76 B, but that circular does not seem to me to apply to a case like the present where the Court on the materials before it does not consider a lunatic asylum to be a proper place of custody for the prisoner.

As regards the repeals, it is interesting to note that they have partially eluded the vigilance of the text book writers. The 1917 editions of Ratanlal and of Sohoni do not give the partial repeal of Section 471(1) effected by the Statute Law Revision Act of 1914. The 1914 Edition of Mayne does not notice the repeal of Section 471 (2) & (3) effected by the Lunacy Act of 1912. This illustrates the practical inconvenience to legal practitioners of effecting petty amendments to an important criminal code by different Acts of a civil nature with a civil title. Nor is the situation made any simpler by the fact that though 6 years have passed since the Lunacy Act was enacted, no rules have been made by Government for dealing with criminal lunatics as was contemplated by Section 91 of the Lunacy Act. It would, however, seem likely that the present intention of the Legislature is in effect to restore Section 471(1), (2) and (3). The present bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code is on those lines, and the Committee have reported as follows:—"We "think that when a person has once been "ordered by a Court to be detained as a "lunatic, the place and method of his detention and the provisions for his care, "periodical examination, release, etc. should "be a matter for the local Government and "not for the Courts, and we propose to amend "this and the following sections on these "lines". This really follows the previous practice in India as well as in England where the usual order has been to order the person in question to be kept in custody as a criminal lunatic till His Majesty's pleasure is known. (See Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol. 9, page 242 (Section 515). Trial of Lunatics Act 1883, Section 2 (2) and Criminal Appeal Act 1907, Section 5(41)). In England however the prisoner has to be formally found guilty. In India he is formally acquitted under the Indian Penal Code, Section 84 and the Criminal Procedure Code 470. But even under the Criminal Procedure Code as it at present stands, I think that under Section 471 (1) and (4) and Section 474 the Court is entitled to direct the prisoner to be detained pending further orders from Government.

In the result therefore I see no reason to modify the Court's order except as regards the verbal amendment I have already referred to, viz., to delete the words "under that section" and insert the words "further" before "orders".

I will only add that I think it was quite proper to bring the matter to our attention and that the discussion which has ensued has been a useful one."

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

BREACH OF WARRANTY.

F. W. Holden v. Sunderji Devichand.

(Before The Acting Chief Judge.)

The Plaintiff, a Manufacturer's agent and broker, had filed the suit against the defendant, a mercer for recovery of Rs. 1,471-14-9 being amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by him by reason of dependant's breach of warranty in respect of silks sold and delivered to him. By three separate orders plaintiff purchased from the defendant 49 pieces of Habuta or Japanese Silk. The pieces were to be 23 inches wide and weigh 6¼ momme each. The plaintiff subsequently placed another order with the defendant for 500 yards of crepe de chine, in 22 pieces of assorted colours weighing 10 momme each. As the goods were delivered from time to time by the defendant the plaintiff passed them over to his buyers Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., and Sydney Leslie and Co., who later on rejected a portion of the goods so delivered on account of short weight, short lengths and bad dye. The plaintiff now sought to recover the value of these goods as on a breach of warranty. Defendant denied warranty and breach and filed a cross-suit against the plaintiff for recovery of the balance due at the foot of his account. Both the suits were heard together.

Mr. R. B. Vellani instructed by Mr. Bulamali G. Moolji appeared for the plaintiff while the defendant was represented by Mr. K. K. Suntoke.

The Acting Chief Judge delivered the following Judgment:—

Plaintiff, a broker, purchased 47 pieces, coloured 2 pieces coloured, and 12 pieces white of Habutae or Japanese silk and 20 pieces of Crepe De Chine from defendants as per orders dated 16th July 9th August and 21st August 1917 respectively. The 49 pieces were white. Defendants got them dyes in assorted colours, and delivery was taken by plaintiffs, who in his turn delivered them to his principals Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., and Sydney Leslie and Co. The principals rejected a large portion of the goods on account of short weight and bad dyeing. Plaintiff now seeks to recover from defendants the price of the rejected goods or in the alternative damages for breach of warranty. Defendants deny the claim and deny breach.

A WRITTEN ORDER.

Plaintiff placed his first order verbally and confirmed it by means of Ex. A. Defendant Sunderji denies having received Ex. A. Plaintiff says he handed it over to Harilal, his nephew. Harilal of course denies it, but I disbelieve him. He is such a shifty witness. If Ex. A was not handed over, how comes it that the very number of pieces and the very assortment of colours mentioned in Ex. A was supplied by defendants? Defendant Sunderji says he did it in consequence of the verbal order but it could not be so. The assortment of colour is so large that unless defendant entered down the order in writing, it would not be possible to remember the different colours. Defendant does not say he took down the order anywhere. He must therefore have been guided by Ex. A. It is further admitted by defendant that plaintiff did at times order goods by written order. I am satisfied that there was a written order given by plaintiff to defendant.

Under Ex. A dated 16th July, 47 pieces were supplied. The delivery was spread over about 3 weeks. Goods were supplied on 27th July, 28th July and thereafter upto 9th August. Goods under Ex. B i.e. 2 pieces were supplied upto 11th August and under Ex. C Crepe *De Chine* pieces upto 31st August. Ex. A gives the weight of each piece to be 6¼ momme so also Ex. B. Ex. C is silent as to the weight which plaintiff alleges was to be 10 momme. Pieces under Exs. A and B turned out to be 4¾ momme, average, hence they were rejected. Pieces under Ex. C turned out to be 8 instead of 10 momme, hence they were rejected. Some were rejected for bad dyeing.

Under the circumstances the first point to be decided is, whether the sale was by weight, and secondly whether the rejection was proper and in time.

If the testimony of Exs. A and B is to be accepted then there is no doubt that the sale was by weight in addition to the width and the length. Oral evidence points both ways and the expert's evidence is useless. The parties for whom plaintiff required these goods, always take them by weight, as they require a certain weight for the purpose for which they want to use the stuff. I am talking of Habutae silk, which Whiteaway uses for lamp shades. Unless a certain weight was wanted there was no meaning in describing the weight in the order, so that for exhibits A and B I hold that the sale was by weight. The case is not so clear for Ex. C. It mentions no weight. It simply says "quality as piece submitted". Now the sample piece produced in Court out of which a cutting was given to defendants is so small, and of so common a kind, that it does not furnish any clue as to the weight of the whole piece for which it must have been cut out. Further, it is stated by plaintiff, that 10 momme weight was not current in the Bazar then, still Harilal said that he would supply 10 momme. That could not be. I therefore hold that defendants were not bound by the warranty of weight in Ex. C and the rejection of the *Crepe De Chine* pieces on that ground was not justifiable. The other complaint about some of them is of bad dyeing. Defendants however were not responsible for the dyeing. The fault, if any, was of the dyer, for which defendants cannot be blamed, so that the question of *Crepe De Chine* will have to be decided against the plaintiff. The delivery was made at the end of August and the rejection was three weeks later as deposed to by Sydney Leslie's man.

DECREE FOR PLAINTIFF.

The rejection of 43 coloured and 11 white (out of 49 coloured and 12 white) pieces was made a day or two before the letter of the 14th September Ex. B to Harilal when he went to demand moneys of plaintiff and when on his refusing to take back the said rejected goods, high words were exchanged between them. The letter confirms the repudiation. Now the delivery of these goods was last made on 11-12 August; they were not taken in stock by Whiteaway till 1st September when they discovered the short weight and called upon plaintiff to take back the pieces which he did and informed the defendant soon after.

This took up about a month. Defendants knew that plaintiff's principal refused to accept, he informed defendants of the same. In my opinion there has been no unreasonable delay on plaintiff's part in refusing to accept. It is no doubt true that on 20th August he had paid off the account in full, but would that stop him from claiming back the price if and when he discovers the breach of warranty? I think not. In passing on the goods to his principals he was not exercising any act of ownership.

The result would be that plaintiff is entitled to reject 43 pieces coloured and 11 pieces white, of Habutae and he can claim back the price whereof, Viz: Rs. 225-8-0 and 981 mnus Rs. 107-8-0 equal to Rs. 881. The Rs. 107-8-0 being the cost of the colouring which was paid by defendants to the dyers on plaintiff's account, the having sold white pieces only.

On the basis of the above findings his Honor passed a decree in plaintiffs favour for Rs. 1,007 and costs and certified Rs. 90 as counsels' fees. In the suit filed by the defendant against the plaintiff a decree was passed for Rs. 527-7-0 and costs. The decrees to be set-off one against the other.

A HAWKER VICTIMISED.

Rehman Elite, a hawker in clothes residing at Ripon Road, reports that his room was broken into between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. on Monday during his absence, a cupboard forced open and a diamond ring valued at Rs. 1,000 and pieces of cloth and other articles collectively valued at Rs. 1,745 were stolen.

BIG THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

OFFENDER PLEADS GUILTY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Inspector Barnes charged Amrutlal Rupchand, aged 18 years, with house-breaking by night and with theft, as a servant, of Rs. 21,500 in currency notes. Superintendent Walker prosecuted, while Mr Mahimwala defended the accused.

It was alleged that Haridas Premji of Damoder Hiralal and Company, cloth merchants, doing business in the Mangaldas Cloth Market, put into his safe on the night of the 2nd April, currency notes of the value of Rs. 34,000. The accused, who was the complainant's clerk, was present at the time. On the morning of the 3rd, the complainant received information that his stall had been entered into on the previous night and the safe opened. He complained to the Police, and Inspector Barnes and Sub-Inspector Chimanlal Dave made enquiries and found that the iron sheet on the top of the stall had been removed. They found a jimmy lying near it. Currency notes amounting to Rs 12,500 were found in the safe, and the complainant informed them that Rs. 21,500 were missing. They further noticed three sets of human footprints on the sheet of iron and detained the accused on suspicion. On this clue, Superintendent Walker ordered investigations to be carried on, and subsequently he and Mr. Griffith, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D., visited the place with the other officers and made further enquiries. As a result of this Sub-Inspector Kirtikar, an expert in footprints, was sent for and he took impressions of the footprints. The footprints of the accused were found to tally with one of the sets of footprints on the sheet of iron. The accused admitted having stolen the notes and pointed out the place where the notes were.

The accused pleaded guilty, alleging he had been instigated by another person to commit the theft.

The Magistrate convicted the accused, and taking into consideration his youth ordered him to be sent to the Juvenile Jail at Dharwar.

CHARGE OF CAUSING HURT WITH KNIFE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliveira delivered his decision in the case in which Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged Harilal Kalidas, a clerk in the employ of Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, with causing hurt with a pen-knife to Ambalal Motilal, a "mukhtyar" of Baroda. Mr. Sorab B. Kapadia and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that he had recently come to Bombay to help one Mohanlal Lalubhai Master, who had instituted proceedings for kidnapping and breach of trust against Mangaldas, a Hindu, in the court at Belgaum. Mangaldas was arrested in Bombay, and was bailed out by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the application of Mr. Kanuga. The complainant further alleged that on Sunday night the accused and Mr. Maganlal Mulchand called on him at Katha Bazaar, and on the pretence of talking to him about the case, induced him to get into a gharry. As the gharry approached the Fish Market on Paltan Road some persons clapped their hands and it was pulled up. Then, the complainant further alleged the accused struck him on the cheek with a penknife causing a scratch, and that some "mavalis" rushed up belaboured him and dragged him and his companion Dahyabhai out of the gharry, which drove away.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence alleged that the complainant had brought an absolutely false charge in order to get money. After Mangaldas had been bailed out the complainant approached Nakubhai Kalubhai on Sunday afternoon and asked him to tell the accused not to come in his way as he expected to get about Rs. 400 if the kidnapping case were settled. Nakubhai sent for the accused, who said he would not advise Mangaldas to settle the case or pay the complainant anything. The accused further alleged that because of this the complainant had intentionally charged him falsely in this case. The accused further said that he was in Mr. Kanuga's office at the time of the alleged assault near the fish market.

The Magistrate believed the defence and remarked that the complainant's own witness Dahyabhai had contradicted him wholesale in the matter of the assault. The Magistrate also held that the charge against the accused was false. He acquitted the accused, and ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 50 to the accused as compensation. As the complainant did not attend the court though warned on the previous day to do so, the Magistrate ordered that if the sum was not paid within eight days, a distress warrant should be issued.

FATAL FALL IN SHIP'S HOLD.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, touching the death of Hasamkhan Behram, a workman on a steamer, who was found lying bleeding from the head in the hold of the vessel on Sunday night. It appeared that cries were heard coming from the hold; and Mr. George Hall, third officer, on going into it, found the deceased lying there and rendered him First Aid, but the deceased died in a few minutes. On the night in question the deceased, who returned to the vessel at 10 p.m. with others, was seen going towards his sleeping place. The hold was thirty-five feet deep and the hatches were open as there was wet paint on the combings, and was stretched forward for the convenience of the crew to sleep. Lamps had been placed on the hatches. A verdict of death from a fall, apparently accidental, into the ship's hold, was returned.

LATE RAO BAHADUR ICHHARAM DALAL

On Sunday, the 7th instant, a meeting of the Guzerati gentlemen residing in Poona, was held in the house of Mr. Krishnalal S. Vakil for expressing sorrow at the sad death of Rao Bahadur Ichharam B. Dalal, a retired Deputy Collector, who was greatly popular amongst the Guzeratis in Poona. Amongst those present were Prof. B. K. Thakor, Mr. K. S. Vakil, Asistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Prof. Bhat, Prof. Audichya, Mr. H. J. Dubal, Superintendent in Reformatory School, Mr. C. D. Shah, Head Accountant, Mr. S. H. Pandya, Shastri Kashinath Mayaram, Mr. Hulshankar J. Pandya, Mr. J. M. Buch and others. The meeting was presided over by Prof. B. K. Thakor, Professor in the Deccan College. After a short account given by Mr. Shivbadhra H. Pandya of the life and character of Rao Bahadur Ichharam and showing how his death was a great loss to the Guzerathi community a resolution expressing sorrow at the loss caused by the death of Rao Bahadur Ichharam was put from the chair and it was unanimously passed. After passing a vote of thanks to the President, the meeting was dissolved.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL SCANDAL

ALLEGED CORRUPTION AMONG SWEEPERS.

Pirozsha Dossabhoy, ex-sanitary Inspector, of the Bandra Municipality who had been charged before Mr. V. H. Thakur, First Class, Resident Magistrate, Bandra, by Dr. Kabraji, Health Officer, Bandra Municipality, under Section 45 of the District Municipal Act and Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, has been acquitted.

The accused had been charged with having received while, engaged as a Sanitary Inspector illegal gratification from *bhangis* and sweepers when they rejoined service on return from leave, and that during the period of twelve months before he rejoined service on 17th August 1917 he had received illegal gratification from eleven persons, and out of these three cases were selected for prosecution.

In his judgment the Magistrate held that the prosecution had failed to prove the five accusatory statements made against the accused. From the prosecution evidence recorded, said his Worship, the employment punishment and dismissal of *bhangis*, sweepers and muccadums rested with the Health Officer, and before the creation of his office with the Chief Officer of the Municipality. The could not be fined, suspended or dismissed by the Sanitary Inspector. Their leave for more than eight days was not sanctioned by the Sanitary Inspector, but by the Health Officer. The Sanitary Inspector had to supervise and take work from them and the accused had been a very severe task master to the *bhangis* and sweepers under him. He had reported them on the slightest deviation or neglect of their duties, and though small fines with this class of subordinates was but common, he had taken them to task and never winked at their misdoings, so much so that he had got them fined on his reports, and those who were trying to run away from Municipal Service without giving notice he had got them convicted under the Municipal Servants Act. His worship said it was proved and admitted that Lala Narsi and Macca Mura were the muccadums through whom money was given to the accused and it was also proved that these muccadums did the business of money lending to the extent of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 to other *bhangis* and charged interest at the rate of 1 anna and 2 annas per rupee per month.

MUCCADUMS REALLY TO BLAME.

From this it seemed clear, said his Worship, that it was not the accused who had established a regular system of exactions, but it was established by these muccadums, perhaps from the date of the establishment of the Municipality, who duped the other *bhangis* into paying amounts to them in the name of superior officers and also charged them interest till the amount was doubly paid. From all the evidence recorded it was clear that if any persons ought to have been prosecuted they were the muccadums and not the accused.

For all the reasons recorded the Court found the accused not guilty and acquitted him under Section 258 C. P. C.

Mr. Pandurang V. Patil appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Peter DeSouza defended the accused.

ACCIDENTAL FALL OR SUICIDE?

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Jerbai, eighteen years old, daughter of Mr. Jehangir Naoroji Shroff, residing in Bomanji Lane, Fort. The father's evidence showed that the deceased had for the past three days been sleeping on the ground floor of the house in which he lived on the first floor. Her sister missed the deceased from her bed at 4-30 on Monday morning and raised an alarm. The deceased's slippers and "sari" were found near her bed. The well at the back of the house was searched and the body recovered therefrom. The deceased was in fair health and was alright in her mind. The lavatory was near the well, which had a trap door, and the door was always open.

The jury returned a verdict that the body of the deceased was found in a well in her house and that there was no evidence to show whether it was a case of accidental fall or suicide.

SEQUEL TO DRIVING FATALITY.

CARRIAGE IDENTIFIED.

In connection with the carriage fatality which occurred a few days ago at Chinchpokli and resulted in the death of one Bulwant Raghoji, Superintendent Stenson of the E. Division reports to the Commissioner of Police that the carriage, which knocked the deceased down, belonged to one Ahmedally Keekabhoy, a Bohra iron-monger of Nagdevi Street, and was driven by his coachman Makan Kalyan. They said that the deceased was walking on the road near a labour cart and that the horse knocked him down. The carriage was stopped and the occupants got out and went to the deceased, that a large crowd gathered and someone went to fetch the police. The owner told the police that he did not know that the deceased was seriously hurt, and became alarmed at the crowd and got into a tram car and went away. There were altogether three persons in the carriage and they all got out and waited for a few minutes on the spot, when they saw only an abrasion on the deceased's knee and elbow. The witnesses said that the coachman shouted to the deceased and rang the bell but the deceased being partially deaf and very old did not move out of the way and was knocked over by the horse's head.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

The tone of the market was dull and quiet with very little business passing, jute shares not being much in request and coal shares only accounting for a very little trade. The industrial section was fairly well patronised and prices in this section were on the whole well maintained. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 870; Bokaro and Ramgurh 17-8; Damuda 15-8; North Damuda 11-8; Parasea 9; Phularitand 10-4; Raneegunge 44-12; Thanadanga 22-4.

Jute:—Anglo-India (ord) 242; Auckland (pref) 115-8; Bally 200; Clive (ord) 219; Delta (ord) 615; Gourepore (ord) 910; Howrah (ord) 48-4; Howrah (pref) 113-8; Kamarhatta (ord) 594; Kankinarah (ord) 715; Lawrence (ord) 500; Lawrence (pref) 117; Lansdowne (ord) 352; Reliance (ord) 43-8.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mill 22-12 s.l.; Bengal Brass 30-4; Britania Biscuits 2-6 p.; Indian Iron and Steel 6 p; Indian Galvanizing 718, Kalyanpur Lime 18; Sirpur Valley Saw Mills 19-8; Steel Products 2-12 p.

Government paper 94 per cent was quoted at Rs. 66 to 66-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 66-8 to 66-12.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGES.
Are We in Earnest	6
The Bombay Corporation	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
LONDON LETTER	9
FOREIGN TELEGRAMS. The War	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL. Bombay Exemption Tribunal	10
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
SERIAL STORY. Millionaire's Daughter	11 & 12
GENERAL NEWS. Our Duty to our Soldiers	8
The Late Sir W. Weddenburn	9
Amazing Story of Daring Heroism	9
Imperial Delhi	9
Great Britain and Japan	10
"Pax Humana"	10
COMMERCIAL	4
LEGAL INTELLEGENCE	5
SPORTING NEWS	8
THE WEATHER	10

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Wednesday, 10th April, 1918.

ARE WE IN EARNEST?

While our interest in local, that is to say, essentially Indian questions must occupy the place due to it, it is equally incumbent on all in this country whatever their avocations in life not to lose sight for a day of the events that are convulsing the human race and forging its future. The question of adequately supplying men for our armies fighting in France and elsewhere seems to have been subordinated to other considerations by a large number of Britishers in this country, who are too much concerned in the question of maintaining their present commercial position and planning for the expansion and increase of their business after the war, assuming with serene confidence the final and crushing defeat of the Central Powers. It does not seem to occur to these worthies that the first condition of victory is adequate man power and that if all Britishers of the requisite age and physique look on the game from a distance without participating in it actively, the probability of the struggle protracting itself is naturally strengthened. It goes without saying that all the efforts which may yet have to be made and the sacrifices which may yet have to be offered, if they are combined at an earlier moment, must hasten the consummation which all devoutly desire but which many do not actively strive for. We entirely agree with a correspondent in our morning contemporary, who the other day pointed to the large number of eligible men still enjoying their evenings in clubs and scanning at a respectful distance, through the dubious channels of censored newspapers, the news which filters through to us from the sanguinary theatres of war.

In recent discussions of the quota devoted by India to the winning of the war, the great War Loan and the other enormous contributions made by Indians, they were sarcastically contrasted with the outlay of nearly ten crores of rupees which the Empire daily expends in carrying on the titanic struggle against its enemies. We believe that considering the general poverty of this country Indians have creditably responded to the call on their means, while the support in man supply by India is limited only by the caprice of the authorities. But just as the little that India has been able to contribute in money has told and must tell in the end, so also the few thousands or even the few hundreds of hands that could be spared with perfect consistency with the ordered government of the Empire for the war will weigh in the scale. We call upon Government to make a note of those business houses which decline to spare the men who are understood to be only too keen to do their bit on the battlefield and to put a stop to the scandal of the Exemption Tribunals. On the other hand, we repeat our request to heads of Government departments not to discourage, as they have been doing, younger subordinates from applying for duty at the front. In scores of cases these young men have been told that their services could not be spared. We wonder what their services are worth if they cannot be utilised in winning the war. But we are constrained to affirm, that at the bottom of this inexplicable reluctance and want of patriotism lies an unhealthy and unnatural fear of Indian competition. It is apprehended that if these men are spared for the army their places can only be filled by Indians of talent and it is realised that capable Indians can be had for every appointment in civil employ. If Indians are only allowed the chance it is feared that they will establish their claims to appointments which in every case they would fill with integrity and capacity. Under these circumstances it lies on those sympathetic officers and farseeing Englishmen who have still the control of the destiny of this country, to urge upon the chiefs of departments throughout India, not only to permit any officers to volunteer as combatants but to start a roll of such men as agree to proceed at once to the front. At any rate such lists will serve a very useful purpose in future when there will be undoubtedly the question of discriminating between those who stood by the Empire in its critical days and those who kept nursing soft jobs and drawing fat salaries from the public purse. It may not be possible to avoid all unfairness and poetic justice cannot be expected in every possible combination of circumstances, still it should not be beyond the prevision of capable organisation to remove the chaff from the grain and distinguish between the men who cannot bear to see their brethren bearing the pitiless brunt in Flanders while they are having their luxuries in this country and those who are perpetually scheming for the retention of their high paid situations and for the exclusion of Indians.

We do not see how Government can avoid the drafting of all eligible Britishers in this country for combatant purposes, not necessarily for the French frontier. The Empire's struggle though gigantic there, is not confined to it. Complicated problems are springing up in quarters which it would be unwise bluntly to mention and the strain on the man power must increase during the course of the coming months. The second measure which we solicit Government to adopt now without further shilly-shallying is an immediate enquiry into the physical fitness and antecedents of Indians of birth and education who are eligible for commissioned rank in the army. It is no use disguising that recruitment will be accelerated when Indians know that they are to serve under men of their own race and that the racial preference which has hitherto been the feature of the officering of the Indian Army is now to disappear. When you call upon the sons of the soil to rally to the defence of the Motherland, your appeal has no force if, at the same time, you hold to your opinion that none is fit to hold the smallest command.

THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Corporation at its first meeting of the new official year offered its thanks to Mr. McBain for the very valuable services rendered by him as its President for the past year and placed on its record its appreciation of the zeal, ability, courtesy and tact with which he had discharged the onerous duties of his office. The office of the President of the Corporation of the first City in this country entails heavy responsibilities and no little pains, and those who realise the extent and character of the burden imposed on its incumbent, and who closely followed the work of the Municipality during the past year, will unhesitatingly endorse the appreciation which Mr. McBain received from his colleagues. Our readers will recall that we opposed the election of Mr. McBain to the presidential chair last year. We did so, not because we had any doubts that he would not worthily discharge the duties of his office. Our opposition was based on a question of principle which we do not think it necessary now to recount. Apart from this, we had every confidence that Mr. McBain would prove a successful president. We therefore readily associate ourselves with the Corporation's appreciation of the eminently satisfactory manner in which Mr. McBain maintained the dignity and traditions of the chair and enhanced his reputation as an impartial and public-spirited citizen.

If the Corporation has been fortunate in its retiring President it is no less fortunate in its new President. Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, as he has himself readily and gracefully acknowledged, is young in experience as well as in age. The honour done to him is one which has been reserved generally only for experienced members of the Corporation, in obedience to a tradition, which whatever justification it had in the past has not been unwisely discarded. Mr. Rahimtoola may well be proud that he has been the cause of this welcome departure for very excellent reasons. He entered the Corporation only a very few years ago, but during the short period that he has been there, he has shown himself an active and an independent member and has acquired a clear grasp of municipal questions. Above all he has shown himself not merely anxious to serve the City, but anxious to serve it intelligently and well. His youth is therefore an asset rather than a drawback and the unanimous approval which greeted his elevation to the chair is, we trust, a guarantee that his tenure of office will not be less successful than that of many an eminent predecessor of his and that he will be able to see to it, that the Corporation fully maintains the reputation that has been handed down to it by a generation of devoted workers. We cannot, however, disguise from ourselves the fact that ever since the death of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Corporation has continued to lose not a little of the independence, civic spirit and efficiency which earned for it the reputation of a model institution of its kind, in the country. That reputation was mainly the result of the fact that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta attained a position of unrivalled predominance in it by placing at its disposal his great and transcendental abilities freely, unreservedly and devotedly for nearly half a century,—a predominance that was based on the deep gratitude of those to whose service his great career was consecrated and on their profound confidence in his wisdom and judgment. But not the least important and valuable feature of that predominance was the success with which Sir Pherczeshah inspired his ideals of civic service amongst his co-workers, who included citizens of the calibre and experience of Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. The loss entailed by the latter's elevation to the Council cannot be sufficiently estimated. Sir Dinshaw Wacha is still there to guide and to inspire, but his voice is now necessarily heard with less frequency than before. The days of the old giants are gone. Their achievements were the more valuable and remarkable because of the limitations under which they worked. Local self-government is in the immediate future to be a reality rather than the name it has been. Greater, therefore, are the responsibilities resting on the present generation of members of the premier municipal body to add lustre to the great traditions handed down by the generation that has passed,—traditions of independence, of a vigilant regard to the best interest of the City and of courageous and successful vindication of its constitutional rights. Mr. Rahimtoola's election is at once a stimulus and a promise to the younger members of the Corporation who should rise to the full height of their opportunities.

The fact, however, cannot be ignored that the present constitution of the Corporation offers serious limitations to the possibilities of civic service which a modern city ought to be able to expect from the chosen of its citizens. The constitution is anything but truly democratic and the Corporation does not represent the more numerous sections of the population. While, for instance, the antediluvian anomaly of a constituency of the Justices of the Peace,—an anomaly that should be done away with at once,—is still allowed to continue, the vast class of tenants, who have as much stake in the City as those who now enjoy the Municipal vote and whose services are equally valuable, go entirely unrepresented. If the City is to continue to be the standard-bearer of progress in the country, it is essential that the municipal franchise should be as wide and as direct as possible. Before the Corporation can prove as useful to the City as it should, its constitution should be radically overhauled so as to make it fully representative of all sections of the City's population,—not excluding the women. We should like to be able to think that Mr. Rahimtoola's tenure of office will be rendered memorable by the inauguration of this reform.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Henderson and the War.

Mr. Arthur Henderson speaking in London yesterday said that the Kaiser and his War Lords by the latest attack had drawn the British people together in a consecrated determined effort to destroy militarism. Mr. Henderson spoke the simple truth about the unity of purpose and action which now inspires British efforts—a unity that, it must be remembered, is due in a large measure to the patriotic manner in which Labour has sacrificed its interests and the fruits of its hard won victories before the war. In speaking this truth, Mr. Henderson has given a fresh proof of that readiness to acknowledge his error which is the mark of a true leader of men. He said that he had abandoned the policy of conciliation hitherto favoured by him, because "the Western offensive following on the shameful treatment of Russia proved that organised Prussian brutality was seeking world domination and threatening the free development of national and international life."

Significant Portents.

Two instructive items of news from a German source were cabled by Reuter yesterday. One of them is that the German newspapers are publishing notices threatening severe penalties against persons spreading alarmist rumours regarding German casualties. The other is the statement made by the "Volkszeitung" that the letter service for the fighting troops has been suspended indefinitely. Whatever the truth underlying both these statements, they constitute a strong indication of the colossal sacrifice of human life that German militarists have continued to force on their countrymen in order to fulfil their ambitions and also of the consequent reaction and searching of hearts that the continuing sacrifice has begun to cause among the German masses.

Ireland and Conscription.

According to the information of the Lobby correspondents of the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post," the application of conscription to Ireland may be contingent upon the report of the Convention and the offer of Home Rule by the Government. The two journals have from the very beginning taken up a mischievous attitude towards the Irish question and the announcement, in the form in which it is made, is, we hope, merely the outcome of the wish being father to the thought. That Ireland must have Home Rule is as much in the interest of the Empire as that conscription should be extended to this much distracted country. But there could be no greater disservice to the cause for which the Allies are fighting than to propose making the acceptance of the latter a condition precedent to the granting of the former. The "Daily Chronicle" strikes the right note by imploring the Government not to make the grant of Home Rule conditional upon the adoption of conscription. Home Rule is the birthright of Irishmen as it is that of Englishmen. Once the former feel that they are free members of the Empire, they cannot help also feeling, to vary the language of General Botha's eloquent appeal to South Africans, "that while chivalry lives and honour remains, as long as duty has not become a by-word and as long as common destiny unites us in the Empire such a call for help must and will be answered by the manhood of Ireland."

Need of a Public Hall for Bombay.

The great need that there is for a public hall in Bombay where big meetings and other gatherings might be held has been, especially during the last two years, brought home to the public on many occasions such, for instance, as when the meeting held last year at the Morarji Goculdas Hall had to be adjourned owing to the pressure on space which became unbearable even though those that had assembled comported themselves in an orderly manner. The daily increasing interest taken by all classes of people in public questions and movements renders it more imperative than ever that Bombay should have a hall with sufficient capacity to accommodate all those who have several times painfully had to go back disappointed from public meetings. It is surprising that a city like Bombay, which is proudly styled *urbs prima in Indis*, should not be provided with a public hall to which access could be had for popular purposes without all the to-do of requisitioning and depending on authorities who are only too glad to put obstacles in the way of popular causes. We trust that the wealthy public men of Bombay will respond to the appeal made by Mr. Jinnah on Monday and supply a great want in this City.

A Cosmopolitan Club?

It is curious that, while there is a good deal of cosmopolitanism in evidence about us—the talk about it not excluded—we should, albeit unconsciously, exhibit in conduct a spirit of exclusiveness even in matters of recreation and social intercourse. The lack in Bombay of a Cosmopolitan Gymkhana shuts up people in exclusive compartments in result serving to create and foster a spirit of narrowness. Little in fact is improved by uttering all sorts of mouthfilling expressions about social freedom, toleration, brotherhood, and what not, if a Hindu seeking recreation from his day's work must needs look for a chance to play a set of tennis in the Hindu Gymkhana and a Parsi or a Mahomedan has no choice but to approach an exclusive congregation of his own community. To our mind this condition of affairs cannot tend to make an Indian feel he is an Indian first and anything else afterwards. It seems to us to be the primary duty of anyone who talks of reform to bring about as many ways as possible of bringing members of all denominations into free mutual contact and thus developing a real sense of brotherhood. A correspondent who shares these feelings suggests that it is up to Home Rule Leagues to form Home Rule clubs or gymkhanas on a cosmopolitan basis and thus provide an essential requirement.

The War and Education.

There are many things, which, the Government of India must learn, can be achieved during the war. Not the least important among these is the fostering of education. Under the new Education Minister, great strides are being made in England in the development of national education. Although the Government of the United Kingdom is faced with a thousandfold bigger task in connection with the prosecution of the war, the problem of education has never been shirked. On the contrary both the public authority and the private individual have realised alike that education must occupy the foremost place in the after-war reconstruction. Accordingly, plans are being carefully laid from now for resuming on a scale worthy of a great nation, the educational programme. The mental indifference and lassitude displayed by the Government in this country is and furnishes a striking contrast.

What India may do.

To say nothing of the neglect regarding development of primary education, secondary and higher education have fared even more poorly. Regrettable as it is, several university schemes, completed both before and after the outbreak of the war, have been hung up on the plea of want of funds, an excuse which should appear lame in view of the large surpluses accruing in recent years. The progress that is being made in the belligerent countries, naturally exposes the action of the Government of India to very severe criticism. "Palestine," the Zionist organ in England, says that the Hebrew University of Jerusalem will be an accomplished fact before the war closes. Circumstances created by the war seem specially to favour the achievement of this great national object of the Jews. Plans had all been completed before the war and the site had been fixed upon, though the question of funds had not yet been solved. The sympathetic assurances recently given by the British Foreign Office regarding the future of Jerusalem has given an impetus to the national university movement among the Jews and it will not be surprising if the forecast of "Palestine" comes to pass. In this country, too, an attempt is being made to provide a national university worthy in every respect of a great people and it would be a great tribute to the forward spirit among our people if the scheme were to bear fruit before the war closes. That will be an example to Government as to what the efforts of a willing people can do to overcome the limitations imposed by the present system of administration.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Maharaja of Devgadh Baria has arrived in Bombay, and puts up in a bungalow at Walkeshwar Road.

WORKMEN HEROES FUND.

We have to acknowledge a further subscription of Rs. 50 towards the above fund subscribed by "Fellow-workers from Morarjee Goculdas Mills," through E. G. Dabholkar.

TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT NORTH OF SOMME.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN THE SOUTH.

HOSTILE FIRING ON WHOLE BATTLE FRONT.

ENEMY ACTIVITY NEAR BUCQUOY.

GERMAN RESERVES MOVING TOWARDS AMIENS.

RUSSIA DECLARES STATE OF WAR IN SIBERIA.

On Monday night the British advanced their line on the south bank of the Somme eastward of Viresous-Corbie. There was increased hostile artillery firing during the night on the whole battle front. A later telegram states that just before dawn the enemy developed a truly terrific bombardment north of the Somme. German prisoners state that the failure of the attack on the 5th considerably upset all German plans and their Second Army is so disorganised that a further serious effort is not possible for some days.

A great mass of German reserves is still moving towards Amiens, which is still the goal of the German High Command.

Owing to the landing of Anglo-Japanese troops at Vladivostok, to which the Russian Foreign Commissary had protested and demanded an immediate withdrawal, the Russian Government has proclaimed a state of war throughout Siberia, instructing the Siberian Soviets to resist the Japanese.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ENEMY'S TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT.

GREAT OFFENSIVE DEVELOPS NORTH OF SOMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 12 noon April 9.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says just before dawn this morning the enemy developed a truly terrific bombardment north of the Somme lasting an hour but I have not yet been able to learn the meaning of it. Our troops are ceaselessly vigilant for an early resumption of the German offensive on a grand scale which is expected at any time. We retaliated to the gas-shelling of Armentieres by gas-shelling the German positions about there.

ENEMY GAINS REDUCED.

We now know definitely that the objective of the big attack on 5th by ten divisions of von der Marita's army was a high ground about Douzeucourt, Mailly-Maillet and Colin Camp. This encounter developed into a pitched open battle in which in spite of his superior numbers the enemy made very little headway. Our counter-attacks have since futher reduced his gains.

GERMAN PLANS UPSET.

German prisoners subsequently taken state that this failure considerably upset all the plans since the German second army is so disorganised by it that a further serious effort is impossible for some days. They also say there is much confusion behind the enemy lines and lack of *liaison* owing to many people not knowing quite where they are. A draft recently arrived for the 96th Infantry reserve composed of thirty men who had participated in the Berlin strike.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY FIRING NEAR BUCQUOY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8, 10-20 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, April 9.

A British communiqué says, except for hostile artillery fire on different parts of the battlefront especially in the neighbourhood of Bucquoy there is nothing to report.

ENEMY BOMBARDMENT SMOTHERED.

BY OUR VIOLENT REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., April 9.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening says: The heavy bombardment mentioned earlier died down after an hour, apparently smothered by the violence of our reply. Wet, cold and dreary weather has commenced. It is said, that the weather during this offensive is the first time, that luck in this matter has gone against the Germans.

LONDON, April 8, 12-30 p.m
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 9.

A British communiqué says we advanced our line slightly during the night on the south bank of the Somme eastward of Viresous-Corbie and took a few prisoners northward of the Somme near Neuville Vitasse.

There was increased hostile artillery fire during the night on the whole battlefront and heavy hostile gas shelling between Lens and Labassee also eastward of Armentieres.

THE GERMAN ATTACK ON HILL 344.

ENEMY RESERVE MOVING TOWARDS AMIENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 9.

A semi-official statement says hitherto there has been no reason to regard German attack on Hill 344 yesterday as indicating a forthcoming offensive in this sector. The Chauny-Barisis affair does not seem to point to any new departure of a general nature.

A great mass of German reserves are still moving towards Amiens which is still the goal of the German high command though the latter has for the moment been forced to interrupt the forward movement owing to the exhaustion of heavy losses of his troops.

OPERATIONS ON THE OISE.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTIONS REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8, 4 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 9.

A French communiqué says the night was marked by violent artillery actions notably on the left bank of the Oise.

ENEMY ADVANCE RESISTED N. OF AILETTE.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON SOMME FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., April 9.

Last night's French communiqué said:—The enemy pressure continued north of Ailette in the region of the Lower Coucy forest. Our advanced elements resisted and delayed the advance of the enemy, who were very superior numerically, inflicting very heavy losses. There was a reciprocal lively artillery activity on the Somme front and between Montdidier and Noyon.

SPLENDID WORK BY BRITISH AVIATORS.

DOUAI STATION BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., April 9.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says:—Our low-flying machines dropped ten tons of bombs and fired many rounds on the hostile troops and transport on the battle-front. We brought down eight enemy machines and drove down nine. Four of ours are missing. The night-flying machines dropped five and half tons of bombs on the Douai railway station.

CANADA'S INCREASED WAR EFFORTS.

STATEMENT BY MR. MASSEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WELLINGTON, April 8.
Recd. 12 noon, April 9.

Prime Minister Massey states that the Government intends to comply with Mr. Lloyd George's request for additional war efforts. Details of the Government's proposals in the matter will be announced in the Parliament after consultation with the Imperial authorities.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS

150 IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

EXCLUSIVE OF SUBMARINE CHASERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, April 9.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., April 9.

Mr. Daniels announced that over 150 American warships, exclusive of submarine chasers, are now operating in the European waters.

BRITISH RAID ON COLOGNE.

248 KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 12 midnight, April 9.

A Basle telegram states that 248 were killed in the British airraid on Cologne. Half of the victims were soldiers in a troop train which was ready to start for the West front. The raid caused the greatest panic.

BRITISH WARSHIP DESTROYS ZEPPELIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, April 9.
Recd. 12 midnight, April 9.

A telegram from Stavanger reports that a British warship destroyed a Zeppelin off Jaederen.

SOUTH AFRICAN MAN-POWER.

GENERAL BOTHA'S ELOQUENT APPEAL.

CAPE TOWN, April 8.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 9.

General Botha has issued an eloquent appeal to the South Africans to respond to Mr. Lloyd George's appeal to South Africa to bring her brigade to the strength without delay. He says, "I feel that while chivalry lives and honour remains, as long as duty has not become a by-word and as long as common destiny unites us in the Empire such a call for help must and will be answered by the manhood of South Africa."

NEED FOR EMPLOYERS' SACRIFICE.

Colonel Mentz, Minister of Defence, urgently appeals to every fit South African to join his comrades in arms in France. He announces that the Government has decided to release for active service fit officers and men who can be spared from all the South African military units including the permanent force. The Government therefore hopes that employers will make every sacrifice to allow as many employees as possible to enlist for active service.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR AUSTRALIAN FORCES

CONFERENCE CONVENED BY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, April 8.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 9.

The Governor-General is convening a conference for the 12th inst., including representatives of labour to consider the Imperial Government's appeal for additional reinforcements and to endeavour to formulate a common policy in which all may co-operate in the supreme effort to provide adequate reinforcements for the Australian forces.

BOLO'S FINAL APPEAL REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 8.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 9.

President Poincare has rejected Bolo' final appeal.

AMIENS ANOTHER VERDUN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, April 9.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

The severe check given to the first German onslaught has had a profound effect in Germany. The loss of officers was immense and caused reconsideration of ways and means. The bringing in of the wounded by night has not concealed from the public the awful losses in men sustained. Fresh drafts from the east to take the place of the depleted divisions have arrived and a second army of assault is ready and moving. Amiens is another Verdun.

An American special correspondent in France writing to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Germans have upto the present employed in their offensive a hundred divisions, a quarter of which have been withdrawn on account of losses.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF WAR LOAN COLLECTIONS.

SENTENCE ON ACCUSED CONFIRMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, April 9.

The Allahabad High Court has confirmed the sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment and fine passed on M. Harbandlal, member of the District Board of Basti who was asked to collect subscriptions for the War Loan and misappropriated certain items collected by him.

STATE OF WAR PROCLAIMED IN SIBERIA.

SOVIETS INSTRUCTED TO RESIST JAPANESE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, April 8.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., April 9.

The Government has proclaimed a state of war throughout Siberia and has ordered the Siberian Soviets to organise detachments of the Red Guards to resist the Japanese.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TROOPS LANDED.

HORRORS OF BOLSHEVIK OUTRAGES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, April 8.
Recd. 12 noon, April 9.

It is confirmed that the British landed at Vladivostock on the 5th. They did so principally to protect the railway station and the vicinity of the British Consulate. The landing of the Japanese is expected to result in the restoration of order. It is stated that the Japanese landing was inevitable owing to repeated brutal attacks on the Japanese residents by the so-called Bolsheviks. Some of the attacks were so revolting that they were almost certainly perpetrated by the German prisoners. For example, a whole family of Japanese children were murdered in sight of their mother who committed suicide in order to escape a worse fate.

NECESSITATED BY BOLSHEVIK DISTURBANCES.

NO RELATION TO JAPANESE INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 12 noon, April 9.

Reuter is informed that the British and Japanese landing at Vladivostock is solely necessitated by the disturbances in Vladivostock, where on the 4th the Japanese business premises were pillaged and the Japanese killed. The landing has no relation to any so-called Japanese intervention in Siberia nor to any movement of a wider character than indicated.

PROTEST BY RUSSIAN FOREIGN COMMISSARY.

ALLIES' REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MOSCOW, April 8.
Recd. 12 noon, April 9.

The Commissary for Foreign Affairs has formally protested to the Allied representatives regarding the landing at Vladivostock demanding an immediate withdrawal of the forces.

The Allies replying have characterised the landing as purely a local affair due to local complications. They also said that the affair would be soon settled.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS BLOWN UP OFF FINLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 9.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., April 9.

The State Department learns that the Russian warships blown up off Finland were destroyed after the German warships had fired upon them. Three of the former were battleships.

GERMAN MACHINATIONS IN MOROCCO.

PROPOSALS TO RAISULI DISCLOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., April 9.

A telegram to "The Times" from Tangier states that the Germans in Morocco made proposals to Raisuli and other tribal leaders in the event of a German victory in France to rise in revolt and massacre the Allied subjects, declare the independence of Morocco and nominate a pro-German as Sultan.

CONSCRIPTION FOR IRELAND.

IS HOME RULE TO BE MADE CONDITIONAL UPON ITS ADOPTION?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., April 9.

The Lobby correspondents of the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post" state that the application of conscription to Ireland may be contingent upon the report of the Convention and the offer of Home Rule by the Government.

The "Daily Chronicle" implores the Government not to make the grant of Home Rule conditional upon the adoption of conscription.

WOODEN SHIP-BUILDING IN CALICUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALICUT, April 9.

There is revival of wooden ship-building industry in Calicut and Beypore. At the latter place the construction is now nearing completion of a craft by M. K. Kunhammad Koya Haji for an Arab merchant of Bohrein at an estimated cost of Rs. 75,000. The vessel is mainly constructed of teak but the mast consists of a single log of *poonai* weighing twenty candies and the vessel provided with a deck and has a carrying capacity of about 500 tons.

THREAT OF PRUSSIANISM.

BRITISH CONSECRATION TO DESTROY MILITARISM.

MR. HENDERSON'S CHANGED VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 12 midnight, April 9.

Mr. Arthur Henderson speaking in London said: The Kaiser and his War Lords by the latest attack had drawn the British people together in a consecrated determined effort to destroy militarism.

Mr. Henderson said he had abandoned the policy of conciliation which he had hitherto favoured, because the Western offensive following on the shameful treatment of Russia proved that organised Prussian brutality was seeking world domination and threatening the free development of national and international life.

CANCELLATION OF MR. TILAK'S PASSPORT.

MADRAS PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, April 8.
(*Delayed in transmission.*)

The following is the full text of the telegram sent to the Prime Minister, Acting Secretary of State for India, Commander Wedgewood, and Mr. George Lansbury by Sir Subramania Iyer, Mrs. Besant and A. Rangaswamy Iyengar:—

"People of India have learnt with pain and indignation of the action of the English Government in cancelling passports of the Home Rule Reputation under the leadership of Mr. Tilak. That deputation was intended to put before the British public claims of India to self-government and was thus a necessary corollary to the visit of Mr. Montagu to this country. It was also intended to expose the shameful falsehoods circulated by Lord Sydenham and his followers, and it is unjust while allowing Indians to be blackened to prevent them from defending themselves. By preventing the deputation from proceeding to England the excellent effects produced by Mr. Montagu's visit are likely to be entirely destroyed. The action has produced a situation in this country fraught with great peril for the good relations between India and Britain. The Indian people regard the action taken against their most trusted leader as indicating an attitude of suspicion of their loyalty which belies the professions of goodwill and confidence so often expressed by the Premier and other British statesmen. They particularly resent the manner in which at the last moment the deputation was treated. They view with grave concern this surrender on the part of Imperial Government to those reactionary influences which are active in destroying good relations between this country and Britain. At a time when the Empire is engaged in a most vital struggle for existence they regard it as nothing short of disastrous that any action should be taken so gravely affecting public tranquility of India and have confidence in the goodwill and sense of justice of Great Britain. They pray, therefore, that the action may be rescinded and the deputation allowed to proceed on the mission which has behind it the sanction of the vast majority of people of this country."

PREMIER'S MESSAGE.

APPEAL FOR RESPONSE IN ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, April 9.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says the message which the Premier has sent to India can only meet with one kind of response, a response in action not a response in words. His Excellency the Viceroy has sent a fitting reply in words. It remains for India to justify those words. India has done much but she can do much more. All that she needs is to be shown the way. It is very earnestly to be hoped that the Government of India will come forward with concrete proposals to enable the princes and people to give effect to the Viceroy's words.

GERMAN PLOTTING IN SIBERIA.

WANTED FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, April 9.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

The "Times" Peking correspondent states that General Semenoff is now well equipped, but the opposing forces have now increased. He is now unable to advance without the risk of a defeat.

The Bolsheviks dominate Eastern Siberia. Life is insecure, trade and enterprise are being stifled.

There is nothing to check the plotting of German agents in Siberia.

The Russians politically distraught need the stiffening influence of foreigners to encourage them to co-ordinate their efforts. A mere handful of Japanese, British, French, Americans and Chinese would suffice.

A Calcutta message says:—

A cyclone passed over Nilkamal and Ihanbala Chars two islands in Chandpur Sub-division on Sunday. It is reported that a large number of houses collapsed causing the death of thirteen persons. Several injured persons arrived at Chandpur.

LATEST CABLES

DEVELOPMENT OF ENEMY ACTIVITY.

HEAVY SHELLING NEAR VILLERS-BRETONNEUX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9th, 1-25 p.m.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., April 10.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says: The enemy's artillery early this morning developed a great activity from the La Bassee canal to southward of Armentieres.

There was heavy hostile shelling in the neighbourhoods of Villers-Bretonneux and Mericourt-Labbe.

AMERICAN TROOPS TO FRANCE.

TRANSPORTATION ACCELERATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 9.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., April 10.

The Acting Secretary for War announces that the transportation of American troops to France has already been accelerated.

THE NEW BUDGET.

1,000 MILLIONS TO BE RAISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., April 10.

The "Daily Mail" says: Mr. Bonar Law in the new budget hopes to obtain a thousand millions from taxpayers by increasing the incometax duties on beer and spirits and licences, also on tea, coffee, cocoa and sugar and by imposing *ad valorem* tax on articles of luxury

GEN. BOTHA'S APPEAL.

CAPETOWN'S RESPONSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
CAPETOWN, April 8.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., April 10.

General Botha's appeal has made the deepest impression throughout the country. It has resulted in a greater response of recruits in Capetown than on any ordinary recruiting day during the last eighteen months.

PROMOTION TO GENERAL.

TO BE BY SELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., April 10.

A Royal Warrant states that promotion to the rank of General will henceforth be by selection instead of seniority.

TEA BALLOTTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., April 10.

7,405,000 pounds of Indian and 1,560,000 Ceylon tea were put up at ballotting today.

A WOMANSUFFRAGE CELEBRATION.

(From a correspondent.)
MADRAS, April 7.

In celebration of the recent Woman Suffrage Victory in Great Britain and Ireland an "At Home" was given on the 5th April, at Adyar, Madras by Mrs. Cousins, Mus. Bac., ex-Secretary of the Irish Women's Franchise League. Ladies of many different Western nationalities and a good number of Indian ladies gathered together under the big banyan tree at Blavatsky Gardens and after partaking of refreshments, examining suffrage souvenirs, and chatting over reminiscenses and anecdotes of the "Votes for Women" movement they listened to short speeches from Mrs. Besant-Scott, Mrs. Larmuth, Mrs. Rajammal, and Mrs. Cousins and passed the following Resolutions:—

That this meeting of Western and Indian Women sends its heartiest congratulations to the Women Suffrage Societies of Great Britain and Ireland on the triumphant result of their long agitation for the enfranchisement of women—namely, the grant of the Parliamentary vote to six million women.

(Proposed by Mrs. Cousins, seconded by Mrs. Jinarajadasa.)

That the Western women at this meeting congratulate the British Government on granting the demand for Woman Suffrage and ask it to grant this same right of representation by voting to its country-women resident in India, and to include the representation of Indian women in all its future Indian measures of Reform and Self-Government.

(Proposed by Miss Bell, sconded by Miss Codd.)

That in view of the recent enfranchisement of British and Irish women the Indian women at this meeting call upon the All-India Congress, the Muslim League, the Provincial Conferences, and the Home Rule Leagues to include women in the terms of their Reform and Home Rule Schemes so that Indian women may have the same opportunities for National service and the same status as their sisters in other part of the British Empire.

(Proposed by Rajammal, seconded by Saraswati (Mrs. Agashe).

A few words from Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, of encouragement for the future of this movement in India and a humorous warning not to trust in men but to rely on themselves brought the meeting to a close.

BOYCOTT OF LIQUOR.

WIDESPREAD MOVEMENT IN BASSEIN.

SUPPORT OF CLERGY.

A correspondent writes:—

By reason of the peculiar difficulties surrounding the drink problem a speedy solution of the same by means of an organized strike would seem, well nigh impossible, but this is what has actually happened in the Bassein Taluka, where at present the people have boycotted the liquor shops. The Roman Catholic population of the Taluka number about 18,000 souls, there being 11 churches ministering to their spiritual wants. The Catholic population all belong to one community which is very clannish by nature. Owing to the very high, nay prohibitive, prices of country liquors which have come in the wake of the recent auction system of selling liquor shops to the highest bidder, according to which the country liquor shops were recently brought to the hammer and realized huge sums, the Christian folk of Bassein have resolved to denounce and renounce all spirituous drinks as they would the evil spirit himself. Moreover, the people Comptain that in spite of the heavy cost of liquors the stuff sold is most repulsive in taste and smell and besotting and poisonous in its effects.

The resolution boycotting liquors was arrived at at a solemn and numerously attended meeting convened at the Church of our Lady of Grace at Papri and presided over by Rev. Father P. J. Moniz, who must be congratulated upon his tact and promptitude in taking advantage of a most opportune moment to wean his flock from the pernicious drink habit. It is also a satisfactory feature of this movement that other parishes such as that of St Thome St Michael, Agashi, and others are following suit, and there is every promise that the whole of Bassein will join and cordially support this propaganda the result of which in a few short days is most striking and edifying as the people are now beginning to realize how banefully the drink habit has been detrimental to the best interests of their community.

The people of Bassein are generally agriculturists. Many are engaged in carpentry and shipbuilding and they are proficient in these arts. Were it not for the evil of drink the people of Bassein might have been in very flourishing circumstances. As it is, they are not badly off. They possess vast oarts and orchards, large plantations of sugarcane, plantains, betel leaves, etc. There is also an extensive trade in Bassein jaggery, vegetables and milk all of which find a ready market in Bombay and the suburbs. Should the strike continue and the people keep off from drink, in a very short time a marked improvement in their condition will be the natural and much desired result. It is to be hoped that the clergy in Salsette and elsewhere will follow the excellent example set by the Bassein clergy and laiety and with all the resources at their command save their flocks from the slavery of drink.

PANDHARPUR ORPHANAGE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fifty-first anniversary of the Bombay Prarthna Samaj coming off on Tuesday a public meeting under its auspices was convened at the hall of the Samaj Girgaum, to present the report of the Pandharpur Orphanage and Foundling Asylum which is under its management. Lady Stanley Reed presided.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Secretary of the Orphanage in the course of his report said:—Since its start upto last year there were about 2,300 Orphans admitted, into the Orphanage of whom a large part died from the effects of the great famine in the very beginning. About 400 children have been adopted by various persons, and about 100 have been well settled in life, especially the girls, of whom some have been trained as teachers and one is a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Indore State, one girl read up to the Entrance Examination of the Bombay University and has been married to a resident of Karachi. During the year under report five girls were placed for study, in the Mahila-Vidyalaya at Poona and 4 in the Bombay Seva Sadan. Three boys are also placed in Bombay in a Boarding School. The other children have to be sent out on their attaining the age of 12 for further study after their early education is finished in Pandharpur. During the year under report there were 18 boys and 12 girls in the Orphanage, besides the 3 boys and 9 girls that have been sent out for education.

The report also gave an account of the Foundling Asylum and Lying—in Hospital attached to the Orphanage.

Babu Sudhir Chandra Bannerjee spoke well of the important work the Institution was doing, and appealed to the meeting for funds to place the Home for the homeless on a permanent basis.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, bar-at-law also dwelt on the useful work done by the institution, and said that they could not afford to neglect the noble work it was doing.

He then announced an anonymous donation of Rs. 100.

Mr. Tarabai Modak also spoke.

THE GREATEST WRONG.

Lady Reed said that it was a great pleasure to her to show her complete sympathy with the social work of the Prathna Samaj. She would like specially to associate herself with the appeals made on behalf of their distressed sisterhood. There could be no greater wrong than the degradation and neglect of women in the Indian society and those on whom the social order pressed most hardly had the greatest claim on their sympathy and support. No strong nation could be built upon social wrong and she endorsed whole heartedly the appeal that was made by the Secretary for funds (Cheers.)

Sir, N. G. Chandavarkar moved a hearty vote of thanks to the President and the proceedings terminated.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT: SEMI FINAL.

LUSITANIANS (6) BEAT PARSI HOCKEY ASSOCIATION (0).

The first game in the penultimate stage of the ordeal was the meeting between the Lusitanians and the Parsi Hockey Association, on the Oval on Tuesday, when the Lusitanians qualified themselves for the final by administering a severe defeat to the Parsi Hockey Association by no less than six goals without response. The exchanges were fairly even at the start and both sides attacked in turn and after the Lusitanians' raid on the Parsi defence had proved abortive during the opening period, the Parsi team retaliated in a vigorous style and all but scored, fumbling, weakness and unnecessary short passing in front of goal losing them two quite good openings. After about 20 minutes' play, the Lusitanians settled down to their usual fast and tricky play and jumped round the Parsi Hockey Association goal and scored six times, all occasional inroads on the Lusitanian goal being easily neutralised by Pais, Pinto, Dominic and Faria. The game grew very scraggy and one-sided after about 20 minutes' play and the Parsi team retired beaten as stated. The scoring was as follows:—

FIRST HALF.

(1) Marcus D'Souza.
(2) Nelson D'Souza.

SECOND HALF.

(3) Nelson D'Souza.
(4) Cyriaco D'Souza.
(5) Marcus D'Souza.
(6) Nelson D'Souza.

The teams were:—

Lusitanians:—Fernandez; Dominic and Faria; Martin, Pais and Pinto; John D'Souza, Nelson D'Souza, Marcus D'Souza Cyriaco D'Souza and Carvalho.

Parsi Hockey Association:—Cabinetmaker; Dastur and Karanji; Surveyor, S. Mehta, and Ghisti; J. Mehta, Bhoot, D. Kapadia, Patel and Dastur.

Umpires:—Lieutenant Everton and Sgt Farmer.

TO-DAY'S GAME.
HORNETS v. HINDU GYMKHANA.

ROUGH TREATMENT OF SPECTATORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—After having gone through Sphinx's Hockey Notes, I find that he has not exposed one of the most deeply felt grievances, which I propose to do through the medium of your paper.

All the spectators of the tournament are not able to buy passes, and consequently they have to stand at each end of the maidan. Now at these ends, when the fixture is an interesting one, great crowds gather to view the game. The crush increasing behind, the forward line has to advance a pace or two. A few soldiers are sent there to prevent the spectators from encroaching on the playground. Their method of pushing back the crowd is *remarkable;* they come forward and press back the front line, which consists chiefly of young school-boys with kicks and slaps, actually beating them with their sticks.

Last Saturday, when the crowd was the greatest, it was a piteous sight to see young children swaying to and fro in the crowd, being kicked and sticked for no fault of their own.

I do not at all mean to say that the crowd should be allowed to advance unchecked, but the measures taken to prevent its encroaching, ought to be put in less rough and more mild hands than it is.—Yours, etc.

J. C. D.

Bombay, April 7th.

"PRABHAT" HOME RULE NUMBER.

We congratulate Mr. K. D. Dhume, the editor of "Prabhat", on the enterprise he has shown in the publication of the Home Rule Number of his journal. It is plentifully illustrated, with photographs of prominent leaders of the Indian Home Rule movement contributions from several of whom on the vital questions of the day appear in the journal. Mr. B. G. Tilak leads off with a contribution on "What should be done now to secure Home Rule. He is followed by Mrs. Besant, who writes on "Home Rule" and who urges that Britain can keep her word to India only by the passing of a bill giving Responsible Government to India at an early date, to be named in the statute itself and marking the stages by which it should be reached. the Congress League scheme being the first of these. Among the other contributors may be mentioned Messrs. Khaparde, Shinde. Apte Kelkar, Mahajani, Khadilkar, and Telang. Poems on Home Rule from such well-known writers as Rao Saheb Joshi and N. M. Bhide and "Kirat" also appear in the journal.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

DU CASSE CINEMA SEASON.

Last evening Mr. E. H. Du Casse presented the sixth of his series of seven special cinema programmes, and two large houses received the new bill with enthusiasm. The principal picture is called "The Soul of a Magdalen," a stirring story of a woman's supreme sacrifice. The plot, settings and photography are alike excellent, while the great star, Madame Petrova, makes a fine first impression. All the other films in the programme are most entertaining. This bill will be continued to-night, and to-morrow the last programme of the series will be put on, with Douglas Fairbanks in "Facing the Music" as the chief attraction.

MR. HUKMICHAND'S DEALINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Our client Rai Bahadur Hukmichand Sarupchand has placed in our hands yesterday's and to-day's issues of the "Bombay Chronicle" wherein you have printed and published certain statements concerning our client under the heading "Cornering Wheat & Gold. Hukmichand creates a crisis on Change. Business suspended" in yesterday's issue and under the heading "More cornering operations. Crises in the Linseed Market several Firms Fail" in to-day's issue. We are instructed to state that the said statements are entirely incorrect and the comments founded thereon utterly unjustifiable and that the headings convey a grossly exaggerated and untrue version of our client's dealings.

We are instructed to communicate to you the following facts as being the true account of our clients dealings in wheat, cotton, linseed, salt and sovereigns:—

As to wheat, cotton and linseed our client the Linseed Market Several Firms Fail" in contracts for sale of those commodities and his present purchases in linseed and wheat are purely covering contracts which have been necessitated by the fact that our client is unable to get waggons for bringing the said commodities te Bombay and our client has had to enter into these covering transactions at a great loss. As a matter of fact the dealings of many other merchants in all these commodities exceed those of our client. Our client is a great loser in his said transactions and the puchases recently made by him have not at all been made with a view to corner wheat or to force up the prices of cotton or to create a crisis as has been alleged in the said article.

With reference to his business in sovereigns our client has made *bona fide* contracts for purchase in the ordinary course of business in the same manner as a large number of other parties have done. We understand that it is not possible to have corner in sovereigns.

Our client has not purchased a single bar of silver recently. The price of silver went up yesterday on account of purchases made by Government and not by our client. Our client's dealings have not created any crisis or brought abbout any suspension of business or failures. Business has been going on in the ordinary and usual manner in wheat, linseed, and sovereigns and not a single dealer in those commodities has failed.

It is equally untrue that our client ever conered salt. Some time ago he paid to the Government Ravana (license fees) for 7,000 waggons of salt. At that very time Government had sold Ravanas for nearly lakhs of waggons to different merchants in India and several of these merchants had paid Ravanas for a much larger number of waggons than our client.

Our client's business is generally large and it is not justifiable from the mere extent of his dealings to draw any conclusion adverse to him or his *bona fides* in the said dealings.—Yours, etc.

MALVI MUDY RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Solicitors High Court

Bombay, 9th April, 1918.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

BY

B. G. TILAK.

Good citizenship is the civic goal of the members of a nation generally; and in this respect the older generation is naturally the best guardian of the interests of the younger one. In the language of Wordsworth, "the child is the father of the man." If we therefore want our younger generation to attain to the status of full citizenship we must educate them according to that ideal. In other words, "a nation that has not taken its education in its own hands cannot soon rise in literary, social or political importance"; and it was this ideal that prompted myself and my colleagues in 1880 to start an independent private English school and soon afterwards an Arts College in Poona. Another attempt was also made in the Maharashtra later on in 1907. But though it is fully recognised that the people of a country must have their education in their own hands, yet there is another principle in Politics which often comes in conflict with it, viz., the Government of the country must also have the education of the people under its control. At first sight, it seems difficult to reconcile these two principles. But I don't think that there is any innate contradiction in these two maxims. What conflict there may arise, arises only from accidental circumstances. Where the people and the Government are one, that is, actuated by the same ideals of citizenship, there can arise no conflict or differences of opinion in the matter of national education. But where the people and the Government have different ideals of citizenship before them, where the governing class wants to keep the people down in spite of their desire to rise to the status of full citizenship in the Empire, there arises the necessity of national education as distinguished from governmental education. Viewed in this light, national education is only a branch or a means to the attainment of self-government, and those who demand Home Rule for India cannot but zealously support a movement for the establishment of national education in this country. The conflict which I have mentioned above can only cease when the people and the government become one on the higher plane of self-government. Till then the authorities will, more or less, come in the way of national education. But these difficulties must be overcome until national education becomes the ideal of the governing class which can be the case only when the Government is popularised.

B. G. TILAK.

Poona City,
22nd March, 1918.

OUR DUTY TO OUR SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly assign a place to the following in your hospitable columns? The question of our duty to our soldiers must seem to be one of quite vital and imperative interest and discourse to many an Indian mind. It has struck me sore. It met me and grew in me of an evening. It keeps on growing like a raging storm and however, insignificant a stranger I may be to the Bombay public it fills me to a painful bursting point made all the more painful by reason of my inability to move in the matter. It came on me of an evening and a bright evening too it was; so bright and serene that every idle instinct in me went aprowling for any stray crumbs of thought and enquiry. I was then passing by the Marine Lines Native Military Details Hospital on its Queen's Road front. I was to have crossed the road and gone on to the over-bridge leading to the seaside but for a hooting procession of motor cars scudding along the road which deflected my course and I idly enough sallied on the grassy fringe of the Hospital enclosure. There was company here not choice, of course, but I was rone the less drawn in by a certain affinity in them of being scarcely less idle than myself. They were gaping at a baud of musical artists inside the compound. Possessed with a fairly musical auditorium I was not slack in pressing my inquisitive snout against the wooden palisade. The band struck up with a peal and flourish and the music went on swimmingly but I am not above oning my inability to catch home a single sympathetic tune or beat. But then there were other attractions. The mimic gesticulations of the bandmaster waving and twisting for all he was worth were a thrilling treat and I gazed on with much real wonder as the artists went about their business with calm and composed faces astonishingly kept cool in spite of the bandmaster's legerdemain. By now I began to spread my inquiries on the audience elect as to how they enjoyed themselves and the music. There seemed very little affection on the latter score though it was made up by accessions on the former. The audience was pure Indian brawn and with true Indian patience and grace they were assuming a sweetly indifferent sufferance, They were squatting on the grass or sitting by teapoys in knots of four or five discussing diverse games of cards and occasionally casting fond and grateful looks on their maimed limbs and handy crutches. This was a scene of absorbing interest to me and though the jarring bars of western music intruded on my mental trend I was grateful to forgive the nuisance for its bona fides. Simultaneously enough there was another evening scene screening itself at the back of my head quite in glaring contrast to the one in front. A motor load or two of these worthy sons of India maimed or mauled in the service of their king and country get down at Chowpaty and stroll out on crutches or otherwise, with cigarettes and cigars lit and puffed at. They idle by the footpath to an unpretentious corner where a dusty pair of Marati singers play a musical mendicancy. There is no imposing and full moustached band master prancing like a dumb cat on hot bricks. There is no monster violin, no cymbal, no tambourine, no stand, no hieroglyphics. The strain is simple, the instrument simpler, and the sympathy of the audience simplest and purest best. Our soldiers egg in in spite of their crutches, their smokes but half done and burning between their fingers. The music surcharges them with deep and moving sympathy quite simple in kind. These stout bulls of our own flesh and bone that have gored into the cruel vitality of many a Hun or Turk and have met death face to face in foreign lands and foreign conditions and survived them with the loss of a limb or the fracture of a bone and treat the said losses with true stoic indifference and put on a smiling face,—I say again, these unbudging bulwarks of India's manhood bowed their heads and hearts waved their maimed limbs and beat time automatically to the simple strain of music produced by Kabir chanting of their Rama Tulsi or Tukaram. For here is the real greatness and psychic thrill of the music. Ever on the alert for sweet and moving associations as human nature is, the music attains ethereal powers when it relates to the glorious past of a nation. It takes you to the Nirvanic realms of everlasting happiness and joy and leaves you there quite enthralled in a soothing medley of soul stirring creations and as oblivious too of mundane surroundings and defects. These thoughts crossed and recrossed through me like lightning flashes and kept me bewildered in their clutches looking from the scene before my eyes and the one conjured at the back of my head. I could no more tolerate the kicks and grunts of the band and like some ancient rishi of simple mannerisms I spread my palms rather tightly over my ears and walked gasping to the cool Kennedy beach. Arrived there, I began to pry into the question. It began to glare at me with a thousand heads and as many pairs of shining eyes. I fear I am tiring you with too much length and space for a one day's story. But kindly allow me to put one plain and simple question i.e., Is it not our duty to open an Indian Soldiers Home in Bombay affording hopeful rest and entertainment? The matter stands out for every academic organization and prosecution as its benefits should be made to reach the soldiers at the very fighting fronts. The lot of a soldier fighting his king's battles is a sacred ordeal and calls for the best mental, moral and religious ministrations available. Such a ministration is a sheer necessity. For the mind of a soldier on active service should ever be tutored to meet death with a calm, cool and cheerful countenance. He should be taught to feel that his is a serious and holy sacrifice fit for and due to his God, King and country. Nay, more he has to learn that his death has to be more useful and hence enjoyable than his very life. His best instincts must be brought into play. His traditions must be told him for all their moral worth, how his fathers endured, fought and died in glory. His position as a defender of the righteous and hence a minion of very God's Holy Self should be made unmistakably clear to him. Do you think this is being done at present to the benefit of the Indian soldier in France, Mesopotamia and Africa? Has he his own chaplain as his Christian brother-in-arms possesses. Is it not the duty of his kith and kin for whom he is shedding his dear blood to give him a chaplain, a missionary, a religious teacher, all his own in colour kind and faith? Will not the Government help consummate it? They will and shall. They won't stint this to our men when they do more for the Christian units in the force. They shall welcome any such society and its workers with open and ungrudging approval and appreciation. They will not be slow to recognise the tremendous impetus and hope such a society should bestow on the instinctive moral of the fighting Indian. They can never shut their eyes on the immortal and unassailable force such a society of religious workers can infuse in the heart of every Indian soldier of the Empire. This force shall make him dreadful to the enemies and dear as well to his cause and a society promoted to this end and purpose is an enterprise worthy of the most loyal patriotic and princely souls of the land. Such a society shall stand as a shining beacon of light and hope shedding its effulgence on India's virile manhood making its beloved posterity and country dear and happy and discovering the life eternal of the true warrior. Such a society shall honour and support the disabled veterans, shall take into her bosom the war-breaved widows and waifs and shall make their life easy, useful and true. The very disabled combatants will be the sincerest and most efficient workers in this league and they shall be prepared and equipped to take the field armed with the Faith and the word instead of the shield and the sword or powder and shots. Such an institution helps recruitment. India that can keep the priestly classes above want can afford to keep the fighting classes also tolerably well off. There are a thousand details of finding means and there may be time enough to discuss them and bring them to practice. Let it be begun first and I would in all humility point out that it is in the establishment of a Soldiers' Home in all the principle towns and initially at Bombay the beginning could be well done. May God bless the proposed Indian Soldiers' League with life and vigour and may He prompt his chief deputy in Bombay known only to Him at present come out and lay the foundation. The idea is eloquent of the thunder voice of God and its peal should appeal to the influential, rich and philanthrophic souls in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

V. DESIKACHARI.

PROF. J. T. MANSUKHANI.

RELEASED FROM INTERNMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 9.

Prof. Javaharimal Totiram Mansukhani, M. A. who was interned in connection with the Komagata Maru affair at Budge Budge in September 1914 was released yesterday from the Hyderabad central jail on furnishing two sureties of Rs. 2,000 each.

NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK.

DR. SARBADHIKARI ON THE PROGRAMME OF WORK.

(From our correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 9.

In the inaugural celebration of the National Education Week last evening under the presidency Sri Asutosh Chaudhuri, the late Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University Dr. Sarladhikari in the course of a speech said that national education in its proper sense will soon be the accepted creed in all ranks and the people and the rulers, who must henceforth be united in the demand for building up the country's manhood and in preventing the waste and frittering away of the resources that have hitherto been our bane, shall no longer have divergent points of view. If the authorities are not quite satisfied with our method and measures, they are almost equally unsatisfied with the methods and measures in the orthodox institutions, where the re-arrangement of ideas is to follow the labours of expert investigators. A comprehensive but somewhat nebulous All-India programme has been put before the public within the last few months. The materials upon which the judgment should proceed are still wanting and no pronouncement nor committal will be possible for some time, but our present programme no way hinges on the larger programme to which I have referred. Each Province has its own problem to solve, each set of workers their difficulties and disadvantages. It is a happy sign of the times that all are awake at the same opportune moment. It is an excellent augury of the times—and a very hopeful augury too—that the Government and the people are alike bent, and at the same time, upon finding the path. "Agitate and agitate" may be a good enough cry in some spheres, but "educate and educate" must be a cry good in all spheres and for all times. That is the motto of the banner that we unfurled twelve years ago and that must be the motto of the banner all over the country and in all spheres, Government or otherwise. That is the cry that I am here to raise in the name and on behalf of the people.

THE SECOND ALL INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

DELHI, April 9.

The Secretary of the All-India Music Conference writes to us:—

A deputation consisting of the following gentlemen of the Reception Committee waited on his Highness the Nawab of Rampur on the 1st instant:—Lala Jawahar Lal, Rais, President; Rai Kanahiya Lal Bahadur, Vice-President; Dr. M. A. Ansari, M.B., L.R.C.S., Chaudhri Raghbir Narain Singh, Taluqdar of Assora (Dist Meerut); Pandit Kanwar Narain Shivapuri, Honry. Joint Secretary; L. Umrao Singh, Rais; Pandit Braj Kishan Kaul, Honry. Joint Secretary. His Highness received the deputation very kindly in his palace hall, where an address was presented to his Highness requesting him to accept the Presidentship of the Second All-India Music Conference to be held in the last week of November, 1918. His Highness has very graciously accepted the request and has promised to help the Committee in every possible way in opening a Central College of Music at Delhi. Three or four Sub-committee meetings of experts like Prof. V. N. Bhatkhandey, B.A., L.L.B., of Bombay, Thakur M. Nawab Ali, Taluqdar of Akbarpur, Nawab Saadat Ali Khan, Secry., Rampur, and others, will take place in Delhi and Rampur before the Conference is held so that the question of adopting a uniform Raga System for the whole of Northern India be settled beforehand to enable the Conference to do some really useful, practical and constructive work for the revival and promulgation of our national music.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The following are the results of the Theory examination held at St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, on December 1st, 1917:—

Advanced Intermediate:—Margaret Phillips 77, Hermione Boccaro 76 and Ido Hope Meyer 75.

Intermediate Division:—Irene Dyer 80 honours, Doris Fahey 70 and Florence Fidgett 66.

Advanced Junior:—Kathleen Dyson 81 honours.

Junior Division:—Florence Mayberry 100 honours, Alma Gabriel 100 honours and Hilda Helen Willis 94 honours.

Preparatory Division:—Shera Dadabhoy Madon 81.

PROMISCUOUS SHOOTING OF DOGS.

Shri Jainabhudaya Mandal has sent the following telegram to the Collector at Tithal:

"Police still shooting dogs against your orders injuring our feelings. Please wire the Police Superintendent to stop shooting."

H. M. Bharoochi, Secretary Shri Jainabhudaya Mandal sent the following application to the Collector and District Magistrate, Surat.

Sir,—We the undersigned, lay the following facts before your honour for your kind consideration.

Your have permitted the Mahajan Sheth Bhagubhai Dwarkadas of Surat, to make arrangements to locate male and female dogs separately at Bhestan, and to catch the dogs straying in the streets, of Surat and thus to remove the possibility of the dogs being mad or otherwise biting the people.

The police is still shooting the straying dogs in densely populated streets inhabited by Hindus and this is absolutely against our moral and religious sentiments. The Surat City Municipality has disallowed all grants for shooting the stray dogs. The sepoys are not expert marksmen and it is highly undesirable that shooting should take place in densely populated localities. The feeling of the people is greatly excited by this.

We therefore pray that orders be issued to the police not to kill dogs by shooting.

LONDON LETTER.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

SOCIETY AND THE STAGE.

DOYEN OF THE BRITISH BAR

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

A lady who is connected with one of the neutral legations writes amusing and shrewd articles on the British people for the *Sunday Times*. She does not like us and never ceases to accentuate the fact. But she has a great appreciation of our power as a people and seems to think that our strength is blended with our faults. This week she tells us that though we may have troubles after the war, there will be no revolution. We are too lazy, says this critic. But when she comes to analyse our laziness we find she means that our people only lend their vigour to that which is worth working for. The masses are too pampered to cause a revolt, and the classes too devoted to the welfare of the masses. Then we are said to be too conceited to upset the landmarks of our constitution; besides, we would then appear to be imitating other nations such as America, France and Russia. It is well to see ourselves as others see us!

Air Raids.

We have been spared attacks by air visitors to London during the last two weeks, while Lord Jellicoe promises us freedom from submarine attacks by next August; though that month is still some way off. In the meanwhile we are being rationed by the food comptroller whose agents have shewn an energy that has disturbed the equanimity of the careless as well as the unscrupulous. Raids on the homes of well-known persons, followed by prosecutions and exposure, with the eventual appearance of a real Member of Parliament in Court, has frightened quite a number of secret hoarders. Charitable institutions have been quick to see their opportunity and thrown out hints that offenders may unload their supercargo into their larders, with the result many of the big London hospitals and nursing homes have received handsome parcels of food. Other hoarders have fallen back on the ingenious, if obvious, expedient of leaving parcels of food in the cloak-rooms of railway stations. In the meanwhile, if the food comptroller keeps a tight hand on us, we have nothing to grumble at. The quality and quantity of our food leaves little to be desired, while the livers of most of us are in excellent condition.

Opening of Parliament.

A feature of the opening of Parliament by King George was the remarkable ovation accorded the Prince of Wales. The heir-apparent has a receptive personality and, though Londoners and Britons generally have had few opportunities of greeting him publicly, his extraordinary popularity with the rank and file of the army has found an echo over here. There were plenty of soldiers, wounded and otherwise, to give substantial backbone to the cheering crowds. King George looked well, but those who have the privilege of seeing him in private say there are times when the worry and work that fall on his Majesty's shoulders leave their effect on his nervous system. Certainly, the amount of mere routine that our King gets through during the day would prove onerous to any man. Much of his labour is not recorded.

The Stage.

Places of entertainment in London are well attended on most days, while during the week-end the theatres are crowded. In some cases the booking is phenomenal, for instance at the Lyric, where that wonderfully temperamental actress Miss Doris Keane continues to magnetise the public in "Romance," an indifferent seat for a Saturday must be booked many weeks ahead, although the play has been running over two years. Miss Keane was recently married to her leading actor. Another play that has run into its third year is the celebrated farce "A Little Bit of Fluff" at the Criterion. There are plenty of good plays in London just now and although the "revue" is not so prevalent as it was a year ago, it still holds a leading place and is of excellent quality.

In the matter of play writing, as in politics, it is the uncertain quantity that interests. Few subsequent political orators have interested so much as Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury for one never knew what they were going to say; but one did know that it was sure to be interesting. In the theatrical world they find their counterpart in Sir Arthur Pinero. We know that whatever he produces will be carried out with the skill of a master, but his last wook is no criterion of what the next may bring forth, while advancing years seem to develop his originality and literary courage. He alone, since Charles Dickens, can paint in natural colours the innumerable caricatures we meet in real life. Sir Arthur's latest play, "The Freaks" at the New Theatre that could scarcely have been ventured by another playwright. Matrimonial complications and irresistible situations arise from the legacy to a conventional suburban lady, whose brother left her a circus with instructions to look after the freaks, giants, dwarfs, skeleton dudes and other queer folk. The fact that the lady's immediate relations were such conventional and highly respectable persons as an uncle with family property and an aunt who moved in the best county society, lends the necessary contrasts to a delightful play.

George Robey.

An event in the theatrical world is a complimentary luncheon to be given to Mr. George Robey, the well-known comedian. Mr. Robey is in many ways the most successful low comedy actor in the history of our stage. His work for the war is the immediate cause of this latest compliment which his admirers are anxious to pay him, the organisers of which include such well-known men as the Earl of Chesterfield, the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Cochrane, Sir Sidney Greville, Sir Thomas Lipton and Sir Arthur Pearson. Some idea of the material success that Robey's efforts have achieved may be gathered from the fact that he has netted over forty thousand pounds by entertainments devised and organised by himself for war charities. The other day he journeyed to Liverpool to sell a donkey for war charity and returned with a cheque for fourteen hundred pounds, surely a record sum for the modest "moke." Mr. Robey is an example of genius that finds its bent in spite of parental prejudice. Educated at one of the leading universities he proceeded to a London Hospital to qualify as a doctor. Undoubtedly the excellent smoking concerts given by medical students in those days influenced his future plans.

The Royal Gift.

From an official communication that has been made, we learn the inward meaning of the gift of one hundred thousand pounds which King George gave some time ago to the Red Cross. It appears that His Majesty had been anxious to give up a considerable part of the Buckingham Palace to the wounded soldiers, but that experts considered the scheme was not feasible for many reasons. Had the report been favourable the King had intended to spend a considerable sum of money in improving the drainage, fitting lifts and otherwise preparing the rooms for the reception of his visitors. When the scheme was adjudged unfeasible by his advisers, His Majesty presented the sum of one hundred thousand pounds for wounded soldiers, much of which would otherwise have been dedicated to improving the Palace. Of the Royal Palaces Balmoral, Osborne House in the Isle of Wight Kensington Palace and other royal residences have all been offered in turn, but found unsuitable as hospitals for various reasons.

Sir Edward Clarke.

London journalism's great attraction just now are the reminiscences of Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., in the *Evening News*. That brilliant advocate, orator and parliamentarian has not only much political experience to relate, but over a period of thirty years took a leading part in most of the famous trials of the period. He has much to tell, which is news even to those among us whose profession has been favourable to first hand information. Of the famous Baccarat Scandal at Tanby Croft, where Sir William Gordon Cumming was accused of cheating at a house party of which the late King Edward was a member, Sir Edward announces that after twenty-five years, when any prejudices he may then have felt as an advocate have passed away, he is convinced that Sir William Gordon Cumming was absolutely innocent. In the famous divorce suit that the late Capt. O'Shea, M.P., brought against his wife, with Charles Stewart Parnell, the famous Irish leader, as correspondent, Sir Edward Clarke tells the story of an amazing act of indiscretion on the part of no less experienced a man as Cardinal Manning. Some compromising letters to Mrs. O'Shea accidentally came into the possession of her husband, who immediately consulted his lawyer. Seeing that the Captain and his wife were both Roman Catholics the lawyer advised that these letters should be shewn in confidence to the Cardinal. They were sent to His Eminence. Imagine the indignation of Captain O'Shea when he heard that the Cardinal had immediately consulted Sir Charles Russell and Sir George Lewis, the leading barrister and great Home Rule politician, and the leading criminal solicitor of the day!

The Stalbridge Estates.

Unfortunately the sale of extensive hereditary estates is not unusual among our old landed families these days; but it is not often that whole towns are included in the transaction. Lord Stalbridge is selling vast acres in Dorsetshire and these include the whole of the old country towns of Shaftesbury and Stalbridge. The former, especially, is a place of importance that in past days was a considerable commercial importance. But like other west country towns the passing of the coaching days left it a prey to the competition of the Midlands and the North. Its chief source of wealth in those days was the making of shirt buttons. Stalbridge was also famous as manufacturing town where the making of stockings was the chief industry.

NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK.

A PRIZE COMPETITION.

"What will be the gross realisations from the National Education Week activities in the whole of Sindh?"

Send your answers to the above with two annas in cash or postage stamps, in a cover marked "Prize Competition" to the Assistant Secretary, National Education Office, Sindh Swadeshi Stores, Karachi, on or before 15th April, 1918.

A set of useful books worth half the proceeds from the Prize Competition, upto a maximum of Rs. 50, will be presented to the person whose answer is found nearest to the mark.

Do not lose this Golden Opportunity. Enlist at once as a competitor.

(Sd.) JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA,
General Secretary.

AMAZING STORY OF DARING HEROISM.

INDIAN V. C.'S TRIPLE RIDE THROUGH WALL OF FIRE.

The story of an Indian soldier's heroism which is related below appeared in a Manchester paper in February last. The cutting has been sent to Bombay by a Lancashire firm, the Lancashire Supply Company, who in a covering letter write:—

It is a magnificent story of heroism OF WHICH THE WHOLE OF ENGLAND IS VERY PROUD.

It gives us much pleasure to hand you the cutting and to think that one of our Indian brothers has shown such bravery whilst serving with the British Forces.

Thrilling as the exploits of V.C. winners usually are, there are few more amazing in character than that of the latest Indian V.C., Jemadar Lieutenant Gobind Singh, who has been visiting London on short leave from the western theatre of war, where his cavalry regiment is at present stationed.

The squadron to which he is attached found itself completely cut off from the armies operating against the Germans during the recent "push" at Cambrai. Encircled by the enemy on three sides, with a stream canal on the fourth, the men dug themselves in, determined to give the Huns a hot time.

The officer in command, finding it imperative to get into communication with the General Staff, asked for a volunteer to carry his dispatch. To go by the stream route was out of the question. The only alternative was to brave the enemy fire over a distance of a mile and a half.

Several Indians who fared forth into "No Man's Land" were shot down. Gobind Singh then asked the commander to let him try his luck.

RAKED BY HUN BULLETS.

Mounted on his charger he galloped at full speed into "No Man's Land," and made straight for his objective. The German machine-guns riddled his horse's body, describing with their bullets on either side of the animal a curve the shape of his leg. His horse fell under him, but he escaped unhurt, and completed on foot the 600 yards of his journey that remained.

The reply had to be carried back to the trench, over the mile and a half stretch raked by German bullets. Gobind Singh offered to take it back. Mounted on another horse he sallied forth on the return journey. He was instantly greeted by heavy machine-gun fire. About half-way across "No Man's Land" his horse fell under him, and he ran for dear life. The Germans gave chase, firing all the time. Gobind Singh kept well ahead of them, and after a few moments, that seemed an eternity, jumped into the trench once more having successfully performed his mission.

The dispatch that he brought required a reply. His offer to ride across for the third time was accepted. He was given leave to choose any horse that he wanted, and brave hearts wished God-speed to their comrade, who they had come to believe bore a charmed life.

When Gobind Singh galloped into "No Man's Land" he missed the usual German greeting of machine-gun fire. Not a bullet whizzed past him. He must have covered half his mile-and-a-half flight when he discovered the German game. Their big guns sudenly began to thunder forth, creating in front of him a wall of bursting shells.

CHARGED WALL OF FIRE.

A British gunner who was sheltering in a shell hole told him that to attempt to ride through that barrage meant certain death Gobind Singh replied that he did not mind risking his life for the success of his mission, and he charged the wall of fire. Just then a shell fell on the horse that the Indian was riding. Its hindquarters were blown to atoms.

The shock did not render him senseless but the sight of the horse's blood with which he was covered made him think he had been mortally wounded. Convinced that he could not run, he slowly walked the 200 yards or so that still stretched before him, the Germans constantly firing at him.

On arriving at headquarters, Gobind Singh discovered that he had come unscathed for the third time out of the jaws of death. The surgeon who examined him found that he had not suffered a scratch.

The general found his spirit as high as ever. He asked if there was another message to be sent, and declared that he was willing to take it through the German lines if that were necessary.

It only reains to add that sooon afterwards our armies pushing from behind, dislodged the Germans from their position and rescued the Indian cavalry that had been isolated.

ESCAPE OF BURMESE PRISONERS.

TWENTY-SIX STILL AT LARGE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 8.

(*Delayed in transmission.*)

Details have been received here of the escape of prisoners confined in the Kyaiklat jail. It appears 40 prisoners escaped after wounding two sepoys, taking with them twenty-one Martini rifles, four Martini carbines, 896 rounds ball ammunition, a hundred rounds of buckshot, and Rs. 2,59,000 from the treasury. The surrounding police outposts took immediate steps and the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Grahame, and Major Williams, of the Military Police, Rangoon, and strong forces left by launches for the scene. The runaways made for a jungle at Twane after dacoiting Yebuwa village.

The escape from the jail occurred on Friday at 5 p.m. The jail is a sloped building, surrounded by wall and having doors facing on the military police barracks occupied by 25 sepoys. In one wing is the armoury and jail treasury, while in the centre were cases containing prisoners, who under the leadership of two notorious dacoits, plotted the escape. It appears one of these had been taken out of the cage to water plants in the jail square, and when the men were being put back in the cell, one prisoner threw his arms round the Lance Naik's body, and the prisoners inside made a rush for liberty. In the fight which ensued the Lance Naik was bayonetted in the neck, and another sentry also bayonetted. They released all the prisoners, 48 in number, and broke into the armoury and treasury, seizing Rs. 15,000 in cash, and Rs. 10,000 in notes, destroying all exhibits in the treasury and indulging in mischief outside to terrorise the inhabitants.

The military police and villagers were powerless, as escaped prisoners had secured all the arms. The village was in panic and when the I. F. Co.'s launch arrived later, the panic-stricken villagers endeavoured all to board it. Eight of the prisoners refused to leave the gaol, and two men returned and gave themselves up.

In tracking the operations the military police encountered nine men who had deserted their party after dacoiting the village of Yebwe. There were other surrenders latter of fourteen in all, and there are now twenty-six prisoners at large in the jungles of the Delta, but they are being rounded up.

SALOD PARGANA SABHA.

(From our Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, April 8.

The Salod Pargana Sabha held its first session at Mozar (Yeotmal District) on Sunday last with Mr. Sadashivrao Balla as president. About one thousand people from twenty-five villages attended the meeting. The proceedings began at 3-30 The presidential address touched upon Self-Government, the Home Rule deputation and certain local grievances. The recent order *re* the concellation of the passports of the Home Rule deputation was referred to and criticised as likely to provoke dissatisfaction and indignation throughout the country.

PROSECUTION UNDER INCOME-TAX ACT.

ALLEGED FALSE STATEMENTS BY A RAOSAHEB.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 8.

Rao Saheb Lalchand Hassomal, retired muntazaraar of Hyderabad, is undergoing trial before the City Magistrate of that place on a charge of intentionally making a false statement, in order to escape proper income-tax assessment. The complainant, Mr. D. P. Desai, Special Deputy Collector appointed to dispose of appeals under the Income-Tax Act, alleged that the accused was served in January 1917 with a notice to pay Rs. 212 as income-tax for the year 1916-17, the calculation being based on the income for the year 1915-16. The accused in January 1917 filed an appeal before the Hazur Deputy Collector of Hyderabad, who after reading the petition sent for the accused and took his statement. The accused stated that his income during the year 1915-16 was Rs. 592 from interest and Rs. 310 from rent, but he had suffered a loss of Rs. 295 in grain business at Pithoro. The appeal was, however, only partly heard by the Huzar Deputy Collector, who retired at the end of March 1917, when the appeal came up for disposal before Mr. Desai.

After scrutinising the account book of the appellant the complainant became suspicious and examined, the accused on oath, when he is alleged to have reiterated the above figures of income. Mr. Desai in the course of independent inquiries ascertained that the accused had not made entries in his account book of his banking accounts with the firm of Seth Pritamdas Chandumal, whose account books showed that the accused had received from them during 1915-16 Rs. 276 as interest and with another firm whose account books mentioned payment of Rs. 314 as interest during 1915-16 and also of a loan of Rs. 11,000 to one Narandas, from whom he had received interest during 1915-16. The Magistrate framed, a charge against the accused and the case came on for hearing on Saturday, when some defence witnesses were examined and cross-examined.

DEATHS FROM VACCINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to draw your attention to the following news from the "Vaccination Inquirer," February, 1918, London.

"As a result of Miss Loat's letters appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle," a Mr. Fernandez has written to our London office for assistance in preventing his baby being vaccinated. He states that one of his children was vaccinated in the middle of February, 1916, and died in the middle of July of the same year, at the age of 10 months with an eruption on its body which he attributed to Vaccination. Other children of the same age died at the same time of a similar disease after vaccination."

I beg your readers to kindly report to you their experiences regarding the effects of vaccination upon human health, so that people may see whether vaccination is a blessing or curse for mankind.—Yours etc.,

HUMAN WELFARE.

IMPERIAL DELHI.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

H. R. L. VICTORY.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 4.

Rumours.

The exodus of the Government to the hills has left the fashionable quarters of the Metropolis deserted. The canvas camp of the Viceroy has disappeared, and although some old Delhiwallas persist in maintaining their own peculiar theories about the prolonged stay of the Secretary of State—and even hint at some momentous changes, which may hinge on the solitary individuality of the Vizier-i-Hind—we know for certain that the Right Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu is no longer in Delhi. It is rumoured—and no brains in the country can be so prolific in *rumours* as those of the citizens of Delhi who deliver themselves of the most astonishing *news* with a certitude and confidence which even the representative of Reuter's News Agency may not be in a position to claim for himself—that the Secretary of State is taxing the "Secretariat" to it utmost capacity, as he desires to see the minutest details of the reform proposals worked out here before he leaves the Indian shores. While there is no reason to discredit this rumour, so eminently plausible it seems, and so satisfactorily does it explain away the postponed departure of Mr. Montagu, one must not make it the test of the truth of so many other rumours which daily emanate from a certain open-air club, the rendezvous of those who lavishly patronise and pride themselves upon the weakness De Quincy confessed to.

The New Spirit.

To come to real news now I must tell my readers that Delhi has not failed to extort a flattering compliment from the ruler of the province (I must apologize for the small *r* and *p* of ruler and province; but our province is so small that I feel ashamed of writing it with a capital *P*, and as for its ruler, well, he is after all ruler of the small province). It is, however, rather unfortunate that two or three persons whose personality in relation to the forward movement is next to nothing, seem so enamoured of their self-created importance that they have sneakishly misappropriated all the compliments imagining themselves to be the centre and in a way creators of all the "new spirit" to which the Hon. the Chief Commissioner referred in one of his latest utterances as reported in these columns. These individuals are trying—and by the way meeting with ignominous disaster—to constitute themselves into a mock solar system of their own with a view to becoming illustrious luminaries of the larger universe of Indian politics. These are the men whose "close ambition varnished o'er with zeal" has just saved them from being some of the leading lickspittles of the day! But there is no limit to the ingenuity of an ambitious mind nor has anybody yet refuted the famous dictum of Johnson, viz., "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

Municipal Elections—Home Rulers' Victory.

The most important news is that of the municipal elections. The Home Rulers have certainly gained a victory, although not without a tough struggle, and some incidents which every true Home Ruler sincerely regrets. The contest in some wards became marked by acute, and the opposing party brought charges of unfairness and corruption, or at least claimed that the right of some Home Rulers was invalidated. The Deputy Commissioner's decision went against the Home Rulers,—and perhaps not altogether without good grounds, but the gratituous remarks the said officer permitted himself to pass on the conduct of those concerned were wholly uncalled-for, especially his reflection on the dubious methods of those whose names happened to be connected with the H. R. League, were such as no impartial judge should allow himself to make. One must not forget that, even, if the conduct of an individual is exposed to adverse criticism, a national movement like the H. R. movement should not on that account be subjected to ill-conceived strictures. It must also be mentioned that Rai Saheb Pearey Lal, pleader, the President of the Provincial Congress Committee, who has very recently entered the political field in right earnest, contested a ward and has ultimately got in. He also became a Home Ruler not very long ago, and hence the Home Rulers count it a distinct gain. He stood for the senior vice-presidentship also, but Sayid Bashiruddin Hasan, a former junior vice-president and an experienced Municipal Commissioner scored over him.

Congress Work.

One feels slightly uneasy to think that the Reception Committee has so far failed to elect its office-bearers, although some desultory work is being done by honorary workers in the way of collecting funds. But the collection of funds is not the only work to be done. It is highly unsatisfactory that the number of the members of the R. C. has not yet reached 100! One begins to wonder what plans must be maturing in the hands of those responsible! It is high time that the R C. started its propagandist work enlisting the sympathy of all those who can be useful to the organisation. They should further enhance the number of their members. A suitable appeal if issued by the secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committee would not be amiss. But they must soon bestir themselves and not devote so much time to mere philosophical meditation. Again it is deplorable that the persons responsible seem either to think that the Congress work has some element in it which entitles them to transact all the work connected therewith *sub rosa*, or they must be deluding themselves into the belief that modesty in a national work is essential; for their proceedings whatever they may be do not seem to be destined for the press! If a Secret Society established for nefarious purposes behaved in that manner it would be defensible, but there is *nothing* about the Congress propaganda which necessitates *any* secrecy whatever. All the work of the Congress is above board, and those who try to make mystery of it consciously or otherwise simply detract from the essential merit of the propaganda.

The C. C. and D. C.

No occasion has lately arisen for the display of the well-known tendencies of the C. C. and D. C. In fact the gallant Colonel should, for once, be congratulated on the happy choice of the nominated Municipal commissioners. He has, in this instance, proved himself really anxious secure the assistance of capital men. Those who complain of the predominance in the M. C. of butchers, bakers and candlestick makers' merely ventilate an exploded vanity of the decaying aristocracy. Nor must they forget that, even if their absurd complaint is not altogether unfounded, at a time when the old shibboleths of the decrepit aristocracy are on the anvil, and class-and-colour prejudices no less than creed prejudices, are being vigorously hammered away, a belated cry like theirs is strangely ill-timed. And it is not true that the newly elected Delhi Municipal Committee is full of the power trading class.

The Home Rule League continues to thrive in spite of everything—although they can be less exclusive and an enormous deal more catholic and sensibly energetic.

THE LATE SIR W. WEDDERBURN

HIS LAST FEW DAYS.

LADY WEDDERBURN'S MESSAGE.

In reply to the cable of condolence sent by the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha as President of the Presidency Association to Lady Wedderburn the following letter has been received from her:—

Meredith,
Gloucester.
Feb. 14, 1918.

Dear Sir Dinshaw Wacha,

I write to acknowledge the very kind cable of condolence that you sent me on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Association. My daughters and I were much touched by the affection and gratitude to Sir William's memory shown by his Indian friends. Their appreciation of his work for the advancement of India, and their kind sympathy is a consolation to us in our great sorrow.

Sir William was engaged in writing an article on the future of India when his strength failed and he slept away the last few days of his life. The end was quite painless and peaceful. I must thank you also for your personal cable. I feel that you will miss his letters after such a steady correspondence for so many years. My daughters join with me in heartfelt thanks for your sympathy.

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. B. WEDDERBURN.

MAHOMEDANS AND EDUCATION.

RAFIUDDIN AND COLLECTOR'S CONFERENCE AT JALGAON.

(Associated Press.)

JALGAON, April 7.

Under the auspices of the Mahomedan Provincial Educational Conference a special conference was held at Jalgaon for the benefit of the Mahomedans of East Khandesh on Saturday morning under the presidency of Mr. G. Monteath, the Collector. The President in a suitable speech welcomed the delegates who numbered about 500 and at their unanimous request put the following resolution from the chair which was enthusiastically carried:—

"That this Conference expresses the deep loyaltw and unswerving attachment of the Indian Mahomedans to H. M. the King Emperor and prays for the complete success of the Allied armies against the forces of an enemy desirous of destroying all true liberty in the world."

Mr. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law delivered an address upon the progress of English education among the Mahomedans during the last half a century and the present day needs of the community.

In the afternoon resolutions requesting the Government to continue the present Urdu standards in Urdu schools to establish an Urdu training college and an Anglo-Urdu high school and to carry out the recommendations of the Mahomedan committee appointed by the Government in 1913 were unanimously carried.

The following telegram was sent to H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. the Governor of Bombay by Mr. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Honorary Secretary:—"I am desired by the Conference to convey to Your Excellency grateful thanks of Mahomedan community for appointment of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla to Bombay Executive Council. The Conference is convinced that no better selection for the post could have been made and is glad to notice that it has met with universal approval."

A Rangoon telegram says a man-eating tiger near Hlegu district killed four persons. The party were attacked in the forest and so some escaped by climbing up trees, while the villagers later attacked and injured the tiger. Another man-eater, which is raiding the Moulmein-Siam dak route is also causing trouble, having attacked the mail runner some days ago.

It goes without saying that

Baliwalla & Homi,

who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road, are the

Leading Opticians of Bombay.

Enterprize and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything, the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They are the first and the only OPTICIANS in Bombay that have been awarded a Gold Medal for superb craftsmanship.

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Experts in stains removing without cleaning the whole garment, Hats, Gloves, etc.

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Silver case ... Rs: 25
9 ct. Gold ... ,, 45
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INVALUABLE for your HEALTH'S SAKE.

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Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

The most **WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD**

The **SAFEST** and most **RELIABLE** Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.

HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

"PAX HUMANA."

AN AMERICAN'S STRAIGHT TALK WITH POTSDAM GANG.

PLEA FOR A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

In the autumn of 1914, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, United States Minister to Holland, passed through London on his way home to consult a specialist, says the "Daily Graphic." He had an interview with Sir Edward (now Viscount) Grey, who gave him a personal message to President Wilson. This was its substance:

The presence and influence of America in the council of peace after the war will be most welcome to us provided we can be assured of two things: First, that America stands for the restoration of all that Germany has seized in Belgium and France. Secondly, that America will enter and support, by force if necessary, a league of nations pledged to resist and punish any war begun without previous submission of the cause to international investigation and judgment.

That message was given, of course, when America was still neutral. But even then Dr. Van Dyke was not neutral in thought and feeling; *he* knew "the predatory Potsdam gang" for what it was and he knew too, that America belonged to the world imperilled by that gang. It is easy to imagine, then, how much this American rejoiced when at last his native land took her stand by the Allies. That satisfaction tinges every page of his new book, "Fighting for Peace" (Hodder and Stoughton, 5s. net), in which, in addition to his narrative of his three years in Holland, he sums up the case against Germany by declaring that it is "not pax Romana, not pax Germanica, nor pax Britannica, but pax Humana" for which the war is being waged.

Discussing the conditions which must be fulfilled before the Allies can honourably enter into any talk of peace with the enemy Dr. Van Dyke brushes aside with contempt the German claim to have been the first to propose a Peace Conference, in December, 1916.

She forgets the many proposals for such a conference which were made to her in the fateful month of July, 1914, by Serbia, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia—all of which she contemptuously brushed aside in her scornful will to war. She forgets the offences against international law and against the plain precepts of humanity which she has committed since that time and which have earned for her the indignation and mistrust of mankind. She forgets that her so-called proposal for a peace conference contained no suggestion of the terms of peace which she was willing to discuss. She forgets that such a proposal is a mere hypocritical mockery.

What Dr. Van Dyke demands of "the Potsdam gang" is that Germany tell the world "what she is defending" by her "defensive war," and table her cards. Another condition preliminary to any peace talk is "some clear, democratic guarantee of the German people behind the word of its chosen Government," and the third condition is "the renunciation and abandonment of the German submarine warfare upon merchant shipping."

THE TERMS GERMANY MUST ACCEPT

Those conditions being fulfilled, what are the terms upon which the Allies will be willing to conclude peace? Dr. Van Dyke claims to give the American answer:

We cannot honourably accept a peace which would leave Belgium, Luxemburg, Serbia, Montenegro, and Roumania crushed and helpless in the hands of their captors.

We cannot honourably accept a peace which would leave our sister-Republic France hopelessly exposed to the same kind of assault which Germany made upon her in 1870 and in 1914.

We cannot honourably accept a peace which would leave Great Britain crippled and powerless to work with us in maintaining the freedom of the sea.

We cannot honourably accept a peace which would leave the Italian demand for unity unsatisfied, and the new Russian Republic helpless before its foes.

By peace, Dr. Van Dyke explains, more is meant now than a mere cessation of hostilities. He pleads eloquently for that League of Nations of which Viscount Grey spoke in his message to President Wilson in the autumn of 1914. Not that he expects such a League will make war for ever impossible; but that such a League will be "a new safeguard of peace, based upon justice and supported by the common faith, the collective force, and the mutual trust of democratic peoples."

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

STRIKING POINTS OF RESEMBLANCE.

Admiral Sir Cyprian A. G. Bridge whose acquaintance with Japan goes back 42 years, writes as follows in the "New East":—

If there are two nations in the world which ought to be able to understand each other's position, they are the British and the Japanese.

Certain likenesses, between Great Britain and Japan have often been remarked. Both are groups of islands in a Northern Ocean and both are near continents containing countries with great populations. Both the United Kingdom and Japan look across a vast expanse of ocean towards another continent on which there is one of the busiest and most advanced of industrial communities, whose territory, as well as the territory of its continental neighbours may be credited with the possession of enormous and still only partially developed natural resources. Communication between the outlying parts of the Japanese Empire and the national centre is possible only by sea. What is more, the communications with the rest of the world and of some of those outlying parts themselves, are also sea communications.

The above-mentioned conditions make it inevitable that both in peace and in war, unobstructed use of lines of communication running across the sea are as indispensable to Japan as they are to the British Commonwealth of Nations. The case has to be carried further. The prosperity in all and the existence of the people in some of the territories comprised in each of the two Empires, can be maintained only by open sea routes. If either Japan or the United Kingdom could be completely blockaded, the country would be ruined and the people would perish. It is in the harbours of Japan and in the harbours of the United Kingdom that one must look for signs of prosperity or of adversity. Through them must come essential commodities, and through them must go the natural or manufactured products with which necessaries are paid for. Here again we can see the inevitable obligation of each of the two States to keep open the Ocean routes which lead to them and from them. The real meaning of this is that each must be to a greater or less extent provided with sea-power. The distances to which the ocean routes extend in the case of the British Empire—for example those between the United Kingdom and Australia or New Zealand—are the greatest in the world, and indicate that sea-power is not a menace but a condition of security.

These striking points of resemblance between the international position of Japan and that of the British Empire can hardly fail to produce a certain sympathy between the two peoples. Maritime occupations tend to breed sympathetic consideration between those who follow them. This was too conspicuous to escape notice during the so-called "Boxer Troubles" in China, when the relations between the seamen of the different Powers concerned were far less disturbed by friction than those between these Powers' Military forces.

JAPAN'S SEAMANLIKE SPIRIT.

The feeling is likely to extend to the nations to which the sailors belong, when the circumstances are so favourable to sympathy as are those of Japan and Great Britain. In this terrible war, it seemed for a moment as if the seamanlike spirit could neutralise the dishonourable brutality of the Prussian militarists. In the early weeks of the war the commanders of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Emden, acted in accordance with the practice of the naval officers of civilised nations. Their action was vehemently decried in Germany. Thenceforward the German Savy distinguished itself in the slaughter of babies and the drowning of women and children. To no people in the world could this horrible desecration of the seaman's calling be more repugnant than to the chivalrous people of Japan, To the knightly spirit of the "samurai" the cruel and stupid barbarity of the German soldiers and sailors must have been specially revolting.

At the close of the active operations in the "Boxer Troubles" in China, when the foreign armies were in military occupation of Peking, it was noticeable how soon and how thoroughly the Japanese and British established friendly relations with the civilian Chinese. Both evidently looked at the task before them in the same way. There was something touching in the confidence with which the street boys of Peking would approach a British or a Japanese soldier Chinese, both old and young, shunned a German soldier with manifest signs of aversion and fear. This I saw myself. I also saw the rough brutality with which the German soldier unnecessarily treated inoffensive Chinese working for a living in the streets of Peking.

British history continued through many years, has proved that to be a Naval Power, even to be the pre-eminent Naval Power does not lead to the adoption of an aggressive or domineering policy. The Savy of Japan is the pupil, the apt and extraordinarily successful pupil of the British Navy British naval officers who know Japan and its Navy, and who, like myself, have seen that Navy grow from very small beginnings to its present grand dimensions, will have for it and for the country the affg of which it flies, that sympathy and esteem which seamen feel for brother seamen whose achievements have made them famous and whose honour is unsullied.

The Madras Government has issued orders directing that children of men enlisted in combatant branches of the army since the outbreak of the war should so long as the men remain in service be exempted from payment of fees in elementary schools, and allowed to pay the standard rates of fees in colleges and secondary schools.

BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

CASE OF THE BANKS.

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal resumed its sitting at the Town hall on Monday at 11 a.m. Mr. W. C. Shephera, I.C.S., presiding. Mr. G. H. Boman and Lieut.-Col. P. S. F. Claridge, sat as members, while Captain S. T. Sheppard represented the military authorities.

Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared for Mr. L. B. Ashworth of Madhavji Dharmsey Mills and applied for exemption.

Mr. Payne said that Mr. Ashworth was the weaving master and he was superintending the weaving work of other mills. The mills were doing Government work which would continue till eleven, or twelve months. If he was taken away from the mills the work would suffer. He had been called on duty at Mahalaxmi since Saturday and he therefore applied urgently.

The tribunal granted total exemption.

The Agents, British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld., applied on behalf of the Mazagoan Dock employers. The previous exemption granted to the employees were extended and Mr. J. A. Alams was substitued for Mr. Holes. The former was granted the same exemption as the latter.

Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. W. King. He was exempted from general service, as the company had taken new work and his services were essential.

The tribunal sent the applicant to the military authorities.

Mr. R. R. Kahan, Deputy Mint Master, was granted total exemption on the application of Government.

ALTERED CONDITIONS.

On the application of Captain Sheppard orders of exemption from general service passed in the cases of the staffs of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld., and the National Bank of India were reconsidered.

Captain. Sheppard submitted that owing to the disbandment of the general service battalion such exemptions should not be granted. When the orders were passed on previous occasions it was assumed that the applicants would be liable to be called away on general service for three months at a time. But that contingency no longer existed.

The President said the alteration in the general service arrangement made no difference, because the tribunal's point was that bank people should not be liable to any practical military service at all and that they should be liable only to military training.

The tribunal renewed the old order. The President remarked that they proposed to renew the order in all bank cases.

Mr. Bunt, solicitor, made an application on behalf of Mr. Symons of the Commercial Insurance Co., Mr. Blunt said the branch manager had been on sick leave and Mr. Symons was the only European officer.

The tribunal deferred passing orders.

Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co., applied on behalf of certain members of their staff.

The tribunal extended the exemption order case of Mr G. Fairfield, of Messrs. Thomas till the 30th September.

The usual bank order was passed in the case of Cook and Son.

Mr. A. Bishop of Messrs. Hill, Son and Knox was granted total exemption.

The manager of W. T. Henley's Telegraph Working Co., Ltd, applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. G. C. Taylor.

It was stated that only two Europeans were left in Bombay on the staff.

The tribunal passed the same orders as those in bank cases.

The order of exemption was renewed in thee case of R. I. M. Dockard employees.

The order of exemption in the case of Mr R. Forshaw of Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., was renewed till 30th September.

The order of exemption in the cases of Messrs. S. Hadfield, W. J. Quixbey and K H. McCormack was extended till the 30th September.

Mr. Little of Messrs. Crawford, Bayley and Co., solicitors, applied on behalf of Mr J. Sutherland of the Gramophone Co., who was granted exemption till the 30th September.

Mr. W. J. Burrows applied for further exemption. The tribunal granted him exemption till the 30th September.

Mr. N. W. Vaughan, Presidency Postmaster was granted total exemption.

The tribunal then adjourned.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, 8th April 1918

Means of observations taken at 10 a.m., 10 p.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.789 inches
Temperature of Air	80.0 Deg.
Wet bulb Thermometer	6.9
Dew Point	63.3
Relative humidity of Air	0.576
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1
Minimum do	72.5
Prevailing direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW, NNE, WNW, NNW, N
Total movement of Wind do	196 Miles

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 9th April 1918 is 29.014 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 9.

New disturbance in Northwest India is causing widespread cloud but hitherto has produced no rain there. Elsewhere rain is limited to few light falls in Upper Burma.

Forecast:—Few falls along North-West Frontier.

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
		Bombay Mean time		Depth on sill		Bombay Mean time		Depth on sill	
		h.	m.	ft.	in.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	9	m 9	47	27	8	m 3	34	16	6
		10	18	28	2	3	47a	16	10
Wed	10	m 10	39	28	11	m 4	17	15	1
		10	45a	28	9	43	6a	16	5
Thur.	11	m 11	26	29	10	m 4	58	14	0
		11	28a	29	0	5	21a	16	4
Fri	12				12	m 5	38	13	5
		0	10a	30	2	6	5a	16	7
Sat.	13	m 0	10	8	10	m 6	18	13	4
		0	52a	30	1	6	50a	17	1
Sun	14	m 0	51	28	8	m 6	59	13	11
		1	34a	29	5	7	37a	17	11
Mon.	15	m 1	32	27	4	m 7	41	13	11
		2	26	28	5	8	47a	18	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise	Sunset
9 (Tuesday)	6h 27m	6h 54m
10 (Wednesday)	6h 26m	6h 55m
11 (Thursday)	6h 25m	6h 55m
12 (Friday)	6h 24m	6h 56m
13 (Saturday)	6h 24m	6h 56m
14 (Sunday)	6h 23m	6h 56m
15 (Monday)	6h. 22m.	6h. 56m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	April 1918	4	7	3.1	p.m.
New Moon	,,	11	10	4.3	a.m.
First quarter	,,	15	9	37	2 a.m.
Full Moon	,,	18	1	36.4	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 9th April 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature continues in large defect and night temperature is in moderate to considerable defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the eastern districts. Both day and night temperatures continue in moderate to considerable defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Day temperature is in slight defect in lower Sind and in considerable defect elsewhere; night temperature is also below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded Humidity is generally below normal. Both day and night temperatures are in slight or moderate defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Temperature continues moderately below normal both by day and night.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north Konkan. Night temperature is slightly below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in south Hyderabad. Temperature has risen but is still below normal at night in the north of the division.

General Remarks.—The disturbed weather in Persia has caused 0.77 in. of rain at Jask and is travelling eastwards. It is giving heavy cloud over Baluchistan and the Punjab. Temperature continues low to the west of a line joining Bombay and Allahabad.

A few showers are likely in Baluchistan and the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 9th of April 1918

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th April)	76.7	60.4	73	..	5.79	—4.97
Jask	73.5	63.3	82	0.77	8.00	+3.99
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th April)	77.3	73.5	61	0.05	0.61	—2.96
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	77.0	60.0	56	..	3.01	+1.44
Rawalpindi	..	..	67.0	42.6	63	..	19.07	+10.28
Lahore	..	..	75.8	50.9	70	..	4.15	—0.69
Hissar	..	..	82.6	52.3	39	..	1.13	..
Ambala	..	..	80.7	53.3	31	..	4.08	—1.47
Delhi	..	..	82.6	60.0	31	..	1.20	—1.67
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	86.4	59.4	29	..	1.22	—0.40
Mainpuri	..	..	90.6	59.8	39	..	0.76	—1.35
Jhansi	..	..	88.4	64.6	36	..	0.27	—1.54
Cawnpore	..	..	89.8	62.5	28	..	0.66	—1.38
Allahabad	..	..	90.2	63.9	26	..	0.42	—1.73
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	..	..	86.5	67.4	37	..	1.12	—0.01
Karachi	..	..	81.0	69.1	66	..	1.54	—0.08
Ajmer	..	..	85.8	60.8	25	..	0.25	—1.07
Jaipore	..	..	86.7	64.2	16	..	0.34	—1.15
Kotah	..	..	89.8	68.0	26	..	0.10	—0.94
Mount Abu	..	..	75.5	59.9	19	..	0.12	—1.35
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	..	..	90.8	61.5	49	..	0.15	—0.30
Dwarka	..	..	90.6	69.7	48	..	0.01	—0.67
Veraval	..	..	83.1	65.1	36	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	..	..	92.1	57.8	39	..	0	—0.50
Bhavnagar Para	..	..	93.2	64.4	39	..	0	—0.59
Surat	..	..	95.2	64.9	46	..	0	—0.35
Ahmedabad	..	..	96.0	64.7	16	..	0	—0.40
Deesa	..	..	95.3	61.2	23	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	..	..	87.7	58.6	20	..	6.06	—0.75
Indore	..	..	90.7	60.1	37	..	0.01	—0.71
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	..	..	88.3	58.1	31	..	1.30	—1.32
Saugor	..	..	87.8	63.4	12	..	0.14	—2.20
Hoshangabad	..	..	92.9	66.4	47	..	0.37	—1.58
Khandwa	..	..	96.3	64.1	20	..	0.04	—1.18
Akola	..	..	99.8	62.4	18	..	0.37	—1.79
Amraoti	..	..	97.6	71.3	4	..	0.16	—1.92
Nagpur	..	..	98.7	70.4	11	..	0.40	—2.26
Chanda	..	..	100.5	67.8	15	..	0.37	—2.64
Raipur	..	..	95.5	68.9	16	..	0.95	—1.48
KONKAN—						
Bombay	..	..	87.1	72.5	50	..	1.46	+0.87
Ratnagiri	..	..	88.5	71.7	39	..	0.99	+0.25
Marmugao	..	..	87.5	72.9	76	..	5.95	+4.76
Karwar	..	..	91.0	72.4	73	..	1.10	—0.84
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	..	99.2	60.0	17	..	1.61	+0.72
Ahmednagar	..	..	98.0	62.5	17	..	3.13	+1.58
Poona	..	..	98.6	59.3	35	..	3.91	+2.57
Sholapur	..	..	..	..	15	..	0.67	—1.0
Bijapur	..	..	97.8	73.1	100	..	1.16	—0.4
Belgaum	..	..	95.1	69.1	29	..	5.70	+3.11
Aurangabad	..	..	93.	68.1	14	..	0.41	—1.0
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	..	102.1	67.7	26	..	0.37	—1.5
Hyderabad	..	..	98.7	71.7	59	..	3.56	+1.07
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Bangalore	..	..	90.0	76.4	71	..	2.41	—1.12
Calicut	..	..	88.8	73.5	82	..	7.28	—0.0
Cochin	..	..	91.2	79.1	73	..	17.54	+5.11
Colombo	..	..	89.7	73.3	93	..	21.50	—8.57
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	..	..	96.6	74.7	77	..	13.74	+6.7
Bellary	..	..	103.6	81.7	41	..	2.72	+0.1
Cuddapah	..	..	104.0	83.1	43	..	5.78	+0.9
Madras	..	..	91.0	74.8	81	..	22.34	+1.5
Bangalore	..	..	93.8	68.3	54	..	2.89	—0.5
Coonoor before	..	..	101.2	73.1	69	..	7.86	+1.37
Trichinopoly	..	..	102.6	75.1	73	..	8.32	—1.04
Negapatam	..	..	89.2	80.4	73	..	38.04	+8.4c

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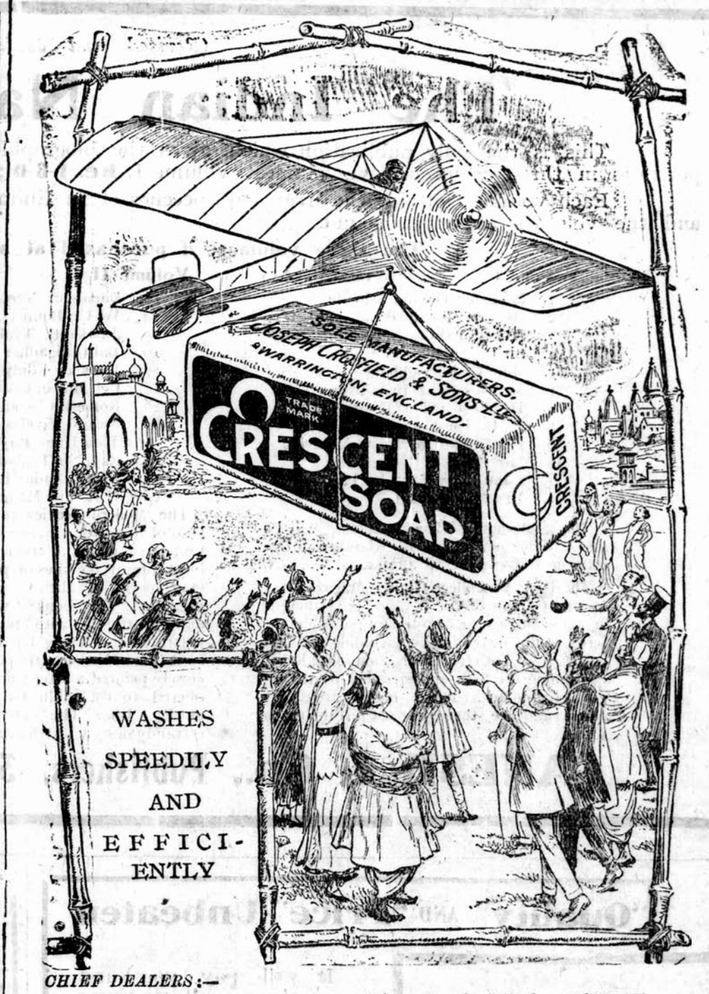

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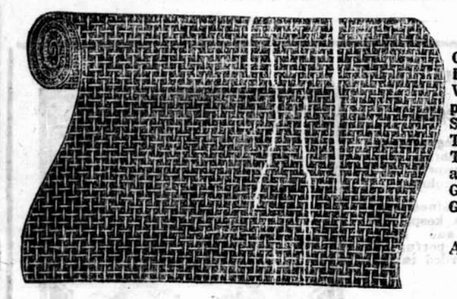

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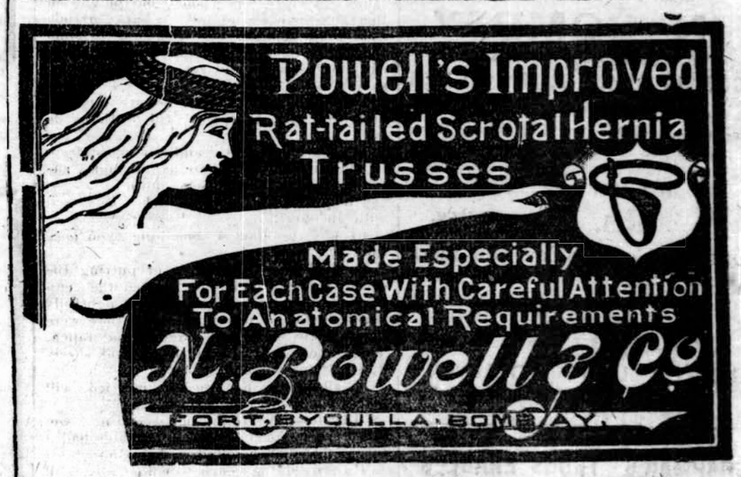

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SERIAL STORY.

THE MILLIONAIRE'S DAUGHTER*

BY E. R. PUNSHON.

(Special for "The Bombay Chronicle.")

CHAPTER XIX.

Hugh was so amazed he could hardly believe he heard aright. For that after what had happened Mr. Guyers and Gertrude should still wish the engagement to be carried out, was the very last thing he had expected. He stared blankly and without speaking at Mr. Guyers who repeated slowly, in an awkward and embarrassed manner:—

"She says it is the only way. She says she has been compromised and this is the only way in which she can be put right."

"But it's impossible," Hugh cried. "She can't mean. . ."

"Well, she does," Mr. Guyers answered.

Hugh became silent again. He felt utterly bewildered and amazed and he did not know in the least what to say. Mr. Guyers continued:—

"You are surprised, you didn't expect it?"

"It's incredible," Hugh cried, stirred for once out of the apathy and indifference into which he had fallen of late.

"The fact is," Mr. Guyers said slowly and hesitatingly, "the fact is, all this has made no difference to her feelings. She is still very much in love with you. I am sorry myself, but that's the fact and there's no getting away from it."

"Oh, no, not at all," Hugh exclaimed eagerly. "As a matter of fact, she—"

He paused in the act of declaring that she hated him. For if she did in truth hate him, as he was well assured, what was her motive for wishing the marriage to be carried out: Bewildered utterly, he hesitated and stammered and Mr. Guyers, leaning back in his chair and looking straight at him, said:—

"I have had a long talk with Gertrude. Mr. Strange, you must make allowance for a girl's nature reserve. Her manner of indifference towards you and her pretence of not caring were assumed, entirely assumed. She confessed to me that she has always cared for you very deeply, that she was in love with you, indeed, and only pretended otherwise because she saw you had no very strong feelings towards her. I think that was quite natural, one can easily understand that, Mr. Strange."

"But—but," stammered Hugh and paused again, not knowing how to say that it was hatred and not love he had seen in Gertrude's eyes when she looked at him.

"What has happened has been very dreadful for her," Mr. Guyers continued. "I think you would be sorry if you could see her now. I have never known anyone change so much as she has done these last few weeks, she looks years older." He rose and began to pace up and down the room. "I know what I should have suffered," he muttered, half to himself, "if my wife had not loved me. One can't control these things. Well, Mr. Strange there it is, what do you say?"

Hugh was still so much at a loss and so bewildered that he made no reply for a moment or two. But his chief feeling remained that it was all very silly and trivial and bothering and that he wished only to be left alone. Nothing really mattered. The idea came dully into his mind that the dead must feel as he felt. Even the thought of marrying Gertrude that after he came to know Dorine had stirred him to such a passion of repugnance affected him no more than an invitation to dinner. For there was nothing mattered now that he had lost Dorine—Dorine.

"All the same," he muttered presently, "you are quite wrong when you say that Gertrude loves me."

"Ah, but she does," Mr. Guyers insisted earnestly. "It is always difficult for a man to realise that a woman loves him, I know. But I tell you frankly, Hugh, that she does, and that it is a fact you must consider in simple justice. I have seen it myself, I have seen it in her eyes when she spoke of you, I have seen it change her whole expression. It is a passion with her."

"Yes only what passion?" Hugh thought to himself, but he did not say this aloud.

"It is not easy for me to tell you all this," Mr. Guyers continued, "but I feel I am pleading for my girl's chance of happiness. And perhaps for your own as well for I think it is possible that in time, when all this is forgotten, you may come to love her as she loves you. And then there is the other side to it, at present she occupies a most unpleasant position. If you and she are married, that will be the best and indeed the only possible satisfactory answer to the very serious and spiteful and malignant rumours that have been in circulation."

Hugh resting his head in his hands did not answer. He wished Mr. Guyers would stop talking. After all, what did it matter?

"I don't deny that I was very angry at first," Mr. Guyers went on. "My first impulse was to hit back for my girl, as hard as I could. And under the circumstances I could have hit very hard, very hard indeed."

"Oh, I daresay," Hugh agreed, "only you know, what would it matter?"

Mr. Guyers looked at him sharply, not quite sure what he ment.

"It might matter to your family, perhaps," he said grimly. "One can do queer things with figures, Mr. Strange. I tell you my first thought was that I would leave you and your family neither a penny piece nor a shred of honour or reputation. When I found Gertrude's feelings were unchanged, of course that made it different. I don't think many women would have taken it as well as she has. I have never heard from her one word of reproach against you, she won't listen to a word against you, either. Women are like that when they love. Well, there it is. Your word was given to Gertrude. By keeping it you can put things as right as they can be put and you can protect her from what is being said about her. I think we have a right to ask that of you at least. And if you refuse I tell you plainly I shall hit back as hard as I can. My girl has been badly treated—and she still loves you."

Had Hugh believed that in fact Gertrude did really love him he would have felt much more inclined to reply with an absolute refusal. His love was given to Dorine and was still hers though she left him for ever now that, an eternal barrier, the body of her dead father, lay between them. But this proposed marriage would have nothing to do with love on either side, of that he was well convinced. And undoubtedly he did owe Gertrude some reparation for what had passed. Besides there were his parents and his younger brothers and sisters to consider, the future of all of them hung upon his decision. He felt he could not plunge them all into ruin for what mattered nothing, his own feelings and future life.

"Give me a little time to think it over," he said dully.

"Shall we say a month?" asked Mr. Guyers, and Hugh agreed and went home and that same evening there reached him written on a sheet of cheap letter paper with nothing to show whence it came save the West Central post mark, a note from Dorine herself. He knew her writing instantly, though he had seen it only once or twice and with a throbbing heart he tore it open and read:

"I am allowed to write you one line to bid you good-bye for ever. I am returning to the convent where I was at school and shall very soon take the vows. The rest of my life I shall spend in prayers for forgiveness. You, dear Hugh, must keep the promise you made. It is for wishing to break it that we have been so fearfully punished. Good-bye for ever."

There was neither signature nor date and Hugh slowly crumpled the letter in his hand.

"Dorine a nun," he muttered and presently he added irritably:—"They all seem precious keen on my marrying Gertrude."

He smoothed the letter out and put it carefully away and before him rose a vivid picture of Dorine as a nun, all her brightness and beauty buried from the sight of man. More than ever it seemed to him that nothing mattered any more, he supposed he might as well marry Gertrude and be done with it as not. At any rate that would clear up a good many difficulties.

The days slipped slowly, dully by, and Hugh still remained sunk in the same kind of sullen apathy. He heard no more of Dorine, he supposed she was in her convent, nothing mattered any more. Had active pressure been brought to bear upon him he might have been roused to resistance, but he heard nothing from either Gertrude or Mr. Guyers and as for his parents they were quietly preparing for the descent into poverty which now seemed to them inevitable.

As the month was drawing to its close he discovered with considerable annoyance that notice had been given for the removal of his two younger brothers from Eton and that it was even being arranged for the elder to enter forthwith an office in the city.

"There's no necessity for that," he said angrily, "let the kids alone for goodness sake."

His father did not answer and Hugh went out of the room, mumbling to himself. The month had not quite elapsed but the same afternoon he went to Park Lane and when he inquired for Mr. Guyers he was shown at once into the millionaire's private room.

"If Gertrude still wishes it," he said abruptly and without any greeting, "I am willing to keep the arrangement we made."

Mr. Guyers looked at him and hesitated. Then, without speaking, he left the room and in a moment or two returned with Gertrude herself.

She was dressed more quietly than had been her custom, and wore but little jewellery and her face was so worn and changed Hugh would hardly have recognised her. Some great, devouring passion had left its mark upon her, some profound emotion she had experienced and that had left her different and older as if by the passage of years.

Mr. Guyers went back to his chair and sat down. Gertrude remained standing by the door with downcast eyes and hands clasped in front of her. Hugh had risen and stood still, waiting. Mr. Guyers, looking doubtfully from one to the other, seemed very ill at ease.

"Gertrude," he began, "I think you would be wiser—"

"You have promised, papa," she interrupted him quietly. "We have been over that thoroughly."

Mr. Guyers made a little despairing movement with his hands as though once and for all he abandoned all responsibility.

"Gertrude," Hugh said with a manner more like that of his old self, "I acknowledge that you have been badly treated and that I owe you some amends. After all that has happened, do you still desire that we should be married?"

"It is the only way," she answered slowly, "the only way by which things can be put right and my name cleared from gossip and scandal."

"Oh, very well then," Hugh said, "it doesn't matter much, as you wish."

"You agree?" she asked.

"Yes."

For the first time she looked at him, lifting her eyes, and he saw that they were all on fire with rage and hate and triumph.

CHAPTER XX.

WEDDED.

The preparations for the wedding were pushed on quickly. Hugh did not see very much of Gertrude, she was very busy and it seemed that she avoided him. But when they were together, though her attitude towards him was always most affectionate and her whole manner that of the adoring prospective bride, it still seemed to him that he felt as it were the heat of the flame of hate that burned within her.

And yet she still insisted on the marriage and still paraded in public her pretence of love.

Even the apathy of Hugh's indifference was troubled by his uneasy wonder at her conduct.

For what reason was it that she desired this marriage to take place? why should she wish to bind herself to a man she hated? what motive could she have? There were men in positions as good as his who would certainly have been willing to bestow on her the title they possessed if a title were what she desired. Or could it be that what he saw in her eyes, that passion flaming there, was really love and not hatred? But he knew well in his heart which it was.

The day drew nearer and nearer and Hugh forgot these useless speculations and fell again into his former listless indifference. Everything was arranged now and nothing mattered and then one day he said idly to Gertrude:—

"But if you hate me so, I wonder you should wish to marry me."

"Ah, dear Hugh," she purred, "you are only teasing me."

"No, I was just wondering," he answered. "I suppose I have a little curiosity left."

"But why should you think I hate you?" she asked laughing. "It's so ridiculous," she complained.

"I can see it in your eyes," he answered quietly, "when you look at me. This is why you don't often look at me, I think," he added.

"Dearest boy," she smiled but without lifting her eyes, "you really are too sweetly quaint."

And she went away laughing but her laughter seemed to him a little strange as though it were at a strange thing she laughed, and now their wedding day was only a week distant.

Gertrude became busier than ever. Mr. Guyers, too, was very busy for partly out of a certain innate love of display and partly because he thought it the best way of replying to the rumours that had been in circulation, he wished the affair to be of the utmost magnificence. Awe-struck paragraphs were already appearing concerning the splendour of Gertrude's trousseau, the wonders of the reception to be held after the wedding, the money that was to be spent on flowers alone. Socialistic orators found a text for their discourses, a grave weekly had a 'middle' article of benign reproof, in the suburbs the bride was envied with keeness almost to tears by girls who would have shrunk appalled had they known but half the truth that lay behind all this display.

For Hugh the hours passed in the same dull, indifferent manner. The one point on which he showed any interest concerned the financial arrangements to be carried out for the benefit of his family. He made sure that all this was in order and then on the eve of the wedding day he went to his own room and got out the few poor relics he had preserved of Dorine, Dorine who now was a nun he supposed.

There were the two letters she had written him. He burned those first. There was a handkerchief of hers, a glove she had left behind, a little faded bunch of flowers she had gathered and given him on the day when they wandered together through the fields. Slowly and carefully he destroyed them all and then he came to the last of them, the sketch she had made of her dead mother who, she said, appeared to her like that in her dreams.

He sat looking at this for a long time and twice he made to tear it in half and burn it and each time he stayed his hand for to his sick fancy it seemed that there was something anxious, pleading, pitiful about the thing, as though it had life and begged to be spared. And it reminded him much of Dorine for she had made it and there was a look of her about it so that he felt he could not destroy it and yet he knew he must not keep it longer. He got up abruptly and went to find his mother.

"Mother," he said to her, "will you do something for me? I want you to take care of this and put it out of the way somewhere."

He put the sketch on the table and went away quickly and without waiting for an answer. His mother looked at the drawing long and tenderly for she guessed something of the truth and as she looked tears came into her eyes and blinded them so that she could look no longer.

She put the sketch away as Hugh had asked her but once or twice she got it out to look at it for this unknown face fascinated her and she knew well that her first born was in sore straits.

"And nothing can be done," she sighed, for he had refused, even with anger, when she begged him not to carry out this ill-omened wedding. "Life is very hard," she said with tears.

On the next day the wedding ceremony went off without a hitch. It was all superb, magnificent, regal. And even the socialistic orators were silent and the grave weekly paper became beningly approving instead of beningly reproachful for on the wedding morning a public announcement was made of certain splendid donations made by Mr. Guyers for national and charitable objects. It was felt that a man who gave away money so liberality for public purposes had good right to spend freely on his daughter's wedding.

Hugh went through it all with the feeling that he was acting a part in a curiously silly comedy which nevertheless appeared to interest and please many people. He noticed—it was one of the few details he did notice—that when he took Gertrude's hand to place the ring on it, it was cold as death, and when she put it on his arm as they came out of the vestry then it burned like fire.

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(Continued on page 12.)

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THE MILLIONAIRE'S DAUGHTER.

(Continued from page 11.)

which Mr. Guyers had brought for the sake of the famous sporting rights that went with it. There was a modern residence, 'replete with every convenience' as the auctioneer's advertisements said, and the telephone and motor cars placed it within reach of civilisation. The choice of this remote spot for the honeymoon had appeared pleasing to both Hugh and Gertrude and as soon as they could get away a special train that had been in waiting bore them north from Euston.

The train was fittted up like an hotel. There was a dining car and a saloon car as well as the sleeping car and accommodation for Gertrude's maid and the crew of the train. Hugh and Gertrude dined together, speaking little, for both were quiet and thoughtful. After the meal was over they went into the saloon and sat there and the waiter brought them in their coffee. They drank it silently sitting side by side in easy chairs and watching the scenery through which they were racing at a speed of nearly a mile a minute.

"That would have been a pretty bit but for the advertisement hoardings." Hugh remarked once as they passed a church upon a small green hill of which the grassy slopes were dotted over with advertisement boards.

Gertrude did not answer but looked gravely at him as though his remark surprised her. Then she said:—

"You have finished your office. Shall I give you some more?"

"Thank you," he said, passing his cup.

She took it and rose from her chair to fill it though the waiter had placed the tray conveniently to her hand. In the panelled side of the saloon near where Hugh sat there was a small mirror and in this he could see plainly what Gertrude was doing though her back was to him. He watched listlessly and when she handed him his cup and sat down again he said to her:—

"We are married now, we are husband and wife now, I suppose, till death us do part."

She started violently and her arms clasped the arms of her chair as though she felt a need to hold herself down.

"Why do you say that?" she muttered with an effort.

"I was thinking of something you once said," he answered.

He had been in the act of putting the coffee to his lips, but he lowered the cup without drinking and watched thoughtfully the lights of a distant village they were passing, for by now night had fallen. When the lights had faded he said slowly and without looking at her:—

"Well now that we are married, will you tell me why you hate me so?"

"Oh, dearest Hugh, how quaint you are," she laughed and her laughter had a fatal and sinister sound in his ears.

He stirred the coffee thoughtfully, still without tasting it. He could almost feel how intensely she watched him.

"What did you put in it?" he asked.

She leaped to her feet, her mouth opened as though a scream hung there. She flung up both her hands with a wild, unconscious gesture.

"What . . . what . . . what do you mean?" she stuttered.

"I saw you," he answered pointing to the mirror.

"It was only cream . . . only cream. . . and sugar," she stammered, still standing there and swaying with the movement of the train. "Cream. . . ." she stammered again.

"Oh, I see," he said mildly. "Do you know for the moment I had the idea that perhaps it was poison?"

Looking at him wildly she shrank slowly away. Her mouth still hung open and a little saliva trickled from one corner. With both hands she clung to the back of her chair and she swayed backwards and forwards as the train ran on through the darkness and peaceful night. Fear and horror possessed her altogether and she suffered unutterable torments.

"Yes, that's what I thought," Hugh said again and sipped the coffee. "The taste is bitter," he said.

She still stood watching him. She had the idea that flesh crawled upon her bones, that her hair bristled and stood upright and her tongue clove to the roof of her mouth. She watched awfully as he sipped and sipped again.

"The taste is bitter," he said once more and drained the cup to the dregs.

As it happened it was at almost the same instant that Mr. Guyers was shown by the butler into Lady Strange's room. He wished to speak to her about some trifling matter that had chanced to go wrong and as she rose a little nervously to greet him there fluttered from the table Doriuc's sketch of her mother Hugh had given her and she had been looking at when Mr. Guyers entered.

He saw it fall and stoping he picked it up to return it to her.

(To be Continued.)

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5. Hon. G. K. Gokhale
6. Mr. G. Subramania Aiyar
7. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose
8. H. H. The Gaekwar of Baroda
9. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
10. Lala Lajpat Rai
11. Babu Bepin Chandra Pal
12. Mr. Abdul Rasul

Volume II

13. Dadabhai Naoroji
14. W. C. Bonnerji
15. Justice B. Tyabji
16. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
17. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha
18. Lal Mohan Ghose
19. Romesh Chunder Dutt
20. Swami Vivekananda
21. Lala Hans Raj
22. Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao
23. Rao Bahadur R.N. Mudholkar
24. H.H. The Maharajah of Mysore

Volume III

25. Sir Gurudas Bannerjee
26. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
27. Pandit Ajudianath
28. K. T. Telang
29. H.H. The late Nizam of Hyderabad
30. M. K. Gandhi
31. Babu Arabinda Ghose
32. Babu Aswani Kumar Dutt
33. Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy
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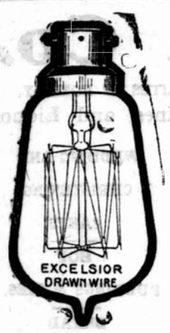

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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, Mar. 21.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J H Hedley, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A E Ikin, Flying Corps.
Capt W L Read, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut K C Ross, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut D Woodman, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt E S Aplin, Worcesters.
Major M H Forsyth, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut J H Robertson, Flying Corps.
Major E J Tyson, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G H W Barnes, East Kents.
Second-Lieut J W Bell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut B Bidmead, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H L Brown, East Kents.
Second-Lieut P H Burt, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E McL Cleland, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H A Curd, Field Artillery.
Capt W T Ellerker, Garrison Artillery.
Major G Fetherston, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Foster, Berkshires.
Lieut C G Hickson, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut J H Hughes, West Kents.
Second-Lieut T L Johnson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut P D Kirk, Wellingtons.
Major L W Learmount, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut M H Long, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T G Marshall, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut S R Rutherford, South Staffords.
Lieut S J R Saunders, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E T Taylor, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A R Walker, Gordons.
Lieut R B Wycherley, West Yorks.

MISSING.

Lieut J L P Haynes, North Lancs.
Capt L Holt, Londons.
Second-Lieut D O Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.

LONDON, Mar. 22.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W Henderson, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J Miller, Camerons.
Lieut-Colonel St B R Sladen, West Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut F Hogben, South Staffs.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut T C Magness, Warwicks.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut E Fletcher, Londons.
Second-Lieut H L Tomkies, Sherwoods.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A V Robb, Camerons.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut J S Macpherson, Gordons.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut J J Roy, Worcesters.

WOUNDED.

Capt G A O Berridge, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Blackburn, Field Artillery.
Capt A G Bowers, Horse Artillery.
Brigadier-General R N Bray.
Capt C H Brewer, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut D S Broadhurst, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut P S Campkin, Essex.
Major P Cochran, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C J E Coles, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R A T Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A W Edwards, Monmouths.
Lieut F Fenton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C J W Franklin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A R Gray, Rifle Brigade.
Capt A A Gorringe, Special List.
Lieut E F Holgate, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E G Humphrey, South Staffords.
Capt J H Irons, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut W C Kitching, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut P Langley, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut P A Macdougall, Flying Corps.
Lieut-Colonel C F S Maclaverty, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W A McLellan, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D L Morgan, Engineers.
Second-Lieut T H Morris, Field Artillery.
Capt R N Nickels, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Sheldon, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut W Storrie, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut F Surtees, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut L T Thackra, Field Artillery.
Lieut R D Williams, Irish Rifles.
Lieut W S Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C N Wolfe, Royal Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Lieut C F Bulmer, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut L C F Clutterbuck, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G D Falkenberg, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C B Fenton, Flying Corps.
Lieut J A A Ferguson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A H Fitzmaurice, Flying Corps.
Lieut H G Gill, West Yorks.
Capt D S Kennedy, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J W Muir, Flying Corps.
Lieut H C Rozson, Middlesex.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW DIED AS PRISONER.

Second-Lieut J Willmore, Worcesters.

LONDON, Mar. 23.

KILLED.

Lieut F J Batt, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E A Bowes, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut G H Browning, East Lancs.
Capt E B F Faithfull, Connaughts.
Capt W W Forestier, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut H L A Keyzor, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut A S Kynock, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F J McNiff, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R H Murray, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut D E Stevens, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G E Watterson, Lancashires.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Capt E S Martyn, West Kents.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A O Birks, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut F J Milligan, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W F G Perham, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut W Postlethwaite, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut A J Young, South Wales Borderers.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut J P Hamilton, Flying Corps.

DIED.

Lieut G G C Adams, Medicals.
Lieut A W Catt, West Kents.
Lieut C A Stubbs, Ordnance Dept.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut T Allen, Flying Corps.
Lieut W W Bannister, Irish Rifles.
Capt W A Beattie, Irish Fusiliers.
Major N S Brown, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S W Bunting, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J P Cashman, Irish Regiment.
Capt H C Colver, Medicals.
Second-Lieut T B Dickson, Flying Corps.
Lieut T H French, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A G Glen, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut E P Gollop, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut J H Grahame, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut J Hamilton, Irish Rifles.
Lieut P L Harris, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut W H Hipwell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G H Izard, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W H Kevern, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut E B Lawson, Field Artillery.
Lieut G E McRae-Williams, Welsh Regiment.
Rev C B Martyn-Jones, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut D Minihan, Munsters.
Second-Lieut S A Oades, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H Peake, Shropshires.
Major G Roberts, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A W Sephton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W Smith, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W D F Smith, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut C H Steemson, Lincolns.
Lieut J L Vetch, Field Artillery.
Capt F W White, Medicals.
Capt K A Wills, Londons.
Lieut A Yeadon, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H R Yiend, Irish Rifles.

MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.

Capt A E Alderson, Yorks Light Infantry.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut C Allen, Flying Corps.
Lieut G R Crammond, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J N L Millett, Flying Corps.
Lieut N T Watson, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut N B Wells, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E A Whitehead, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut G A C Manley, Flying Corps.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut B K Adams, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W H Backhouse, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut W G Griffiths, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H H Hartley, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A H Smyth, Service Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Capt W H Parker, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut R G Box, Essex.
Lieut H B New, Essex.
Lieut T S Roadley, North Staffs.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt C J Ashton, West Kents.
Second-Lieut F J McConnell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C L Price, Irish Regiment.

DIED.

Lieut L Champ, Essex.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A R Allerton, Liverpools.
Lieut T Barry, Camerons.
Second-Lieut J Boyes, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut J W Bradfield, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut J Brownlee, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F Burgess, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut W J Burtt, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut R H S Coleman, Essex.
Second-Lieut W H T Cothill, Bedfords.
Capt A H Douglas, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut C E Duerdon, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Gee, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut E C Griffiths, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt C P Heselton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Hill, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J H W Hotchkiss, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut E Kinkead, Bedfords.
Lieut E McMillan, Camerons.
Capt R E Moyse, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut J C Mullin, Berkshires.
Lieut R E Notman, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt F W Ogilvie, Bedfords.
Capt E F Orford, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut G S Powell, Field Artillery.
Capt W A Ridewood, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut G C Scott, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P Shott, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut W Sole, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J R A Spokes, South Staffs.
Lieut-Colonel H Storr, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R C Strathern, Camerons.
Second-Lieut G Warwick, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut D Welch, Munsters.
Lieut A J Wilson, West Kents.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut R B Brookes, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut L Cann, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C Gavaghan, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T S Wilson, Flying Corps.

The following prisoners in Germany have arrived in Holland for internment:—

Capt T B N Deane, Leinsters.
Capt R D O'Conor, Leinsters.
Lieut J N O Rogers, Durhams.
Lieut J N Wilson, Durhams.
Capt J L Wood, Durhams.

The following prisoners in Germany have arrived in Holland for transfer to England:—

Capt A G Bryce, Medicals.
Capt H J Davidson, Medicals.
Capt H H Fairfax, Medicals.
Capt H B Goulding, Medicals.
Capt G A D McArthur, Medicals.
Rev C B Pike, Chaplain.
Capt F M Walker, Medicals.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W S Allen, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut L C J Burnett, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J L Farrell, Irish Rifles.
Lieut J M Macklin, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J B S Miller, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Richards, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H G Smith, Argylls.
Lieut A C Stephen, Field Artillery.
Lieut F W Sykes, Field Artillery.
Lieut H A Wark, Gordons.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A Andrew, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W Davidson, Flying Corps.
Lieut-Colonel H L F A Gielgud, Norfolks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt J C Metcalfe, Medicals.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H E Johnston, Yeomanry.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut H Curtis Beals, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A P Dale, Flying Corps.
Capt P Levick, Medicals.

DIED.

Second-Lieut A W Meyer, Garrison Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut T Astbury, Essex.
Second-Lieut L C Burckhardt, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R Darby, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut W N Evans, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut F D Fletcher, Rifle Corps.
Hon Capt C D Flint, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut G Fraser, Argylls.
Lieut H J J Fry, Engineers.
Capt C Furze, Londons.
Second-Lieut R J Griffith, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut S G Griffiths, Yeomanry.
Lieut C L W Haffender, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A J Harris, Berkshires.
Lieut B Heywood, Machine Gun Corps.
Major R C Holme, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H C E Hopegood, Essex.
Lieut J W Johnson, Berkshires.
Lieut-Colonel K A Johnston, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut E H Jones, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut L H Kennedy, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W G Lloyd, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A C Lock, Argylls.
Lieut H P F McIntosh, Argylls.
Lieut G Masters, Sherwoods.
Lieut R K Milne, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J R Neave, Lincolns.
Major M A Power, Medicals.
Lieut J P Quinn, Munsters.
Major J F Robertson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut C E Schnadhorst, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut G S Scott, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G H Stratton, Camerons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut H F Gaynor, Londons.
Lieut C W Jehhett, East Kents.
Lieut K J Knaggs, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R A Mayne, Flying Corps.
Lieut V W Scott, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut A L T Taylor, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W H Taylor, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Lieut G G Jackson, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Major W R Wilson, Engineers.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut B T Hughes, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut H R Jones, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H D Smith, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut O G Tancock, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Warren, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut G C Young, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut H E St George, Liverpools.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut B Kidd, Machine Gun Corps.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut D D Arundel, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R B Atkinson, Wellingtons.
Capt R W Barnett, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut W C Bates, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut H M Chaphan, Grenadier Guards.
Capt H T Chatfield, Medicals.
Capt H A H Churchill, Garrison Artillery.
Capt F F Cooke, Essex.
Lieut C J Easton, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut H B St C English, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut R Frame, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel J A Fraser, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut L H Goadby, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut E R Greenfield, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E V Hammersley, Worcesters.
Lieut G H Hanning, Grenadiers.
Lieut J Hassall, Engineers.
Capt A S Hendrie, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H E Holloway, Rifle Corps.
Lieut A L Kershaw, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J M Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F J E McFarland, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut E A Milton, Field Artillery.
Major J McM Mitchell, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut E A Muzzell, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut F H Noden, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut M L Parrington, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F C Plumbridge, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut G A Porterfield, Worcesters.
Capt O E Ridewood, Service Corps.
Major H P Rogers, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt J E Seager, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut J C M Sheckell, Garrison Artillery.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut L Holt, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C B Shakesby, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut T G Shaw, Flying Corps.
Capt S T C C Tayler, Sussex.

NAVAL CASUALITIES.

LONDON, Mar. 28.

KILLED.

Lieut Charles S Wood, Reserves.
Sub-Lieut Esme J R Wingfield-Stratford, R. N.
Assistant Paymaster Thomas S Phelps, Reserves.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Probationary Flight Officer Alan V Jones, R. N.

DIED.

Assistant Paymaster William S Limrick, Reserves.

MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.

Engineer-Lieut James P Blair, R. N.

MISSING.

Flight Lieut Lloyd A Sands, R. N.
Flight Sub-Lieut William A Moyle, R. N.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Flight Sub-Lieut Frederick E A Bambridge, R. N.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Flight Lieut James A Glen, R. N.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Probationary Flight Officer George V Ley, R. N.
Probationary Flight Officer Arthur H Thomas, R. N.
Probationary Flight Officer Henry J McLeod, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED PRISONERS NOW PRISONERS.

Flight Commander Trevor R Hackman, R. N.
Observer-Lieut Thomas H Piper, R. N.

LONDON, April 1.

KILLED.

Acting Commander John S Schafer, R. N.
Engineer-Lieut Ivor A Maggs, R. N.
Midshipman Randolph C Lemon, Reserves.

DIED OF INJURIES.

Flight Lieut Lea E B Wimbush, R. N.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Flight Commander Fred C Armstrong, R. N.

WOUNDED.

Lieut John A Macdonald, Reserves.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Flight Lieut William H Chisam, R. N.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Flight Sub-Lieut Alfred W Archer, R. N.
Flight Sub-Lieut Sydney Quayle, R. N.
Probationary Flight Officer Edmund G Grier, R. N.

LONDON, April 2.

WOUNDED.

Acting Lieut W H Appleton, Volunteer Reserves.
Sub-Lieut H C Birch, Volunteer Reserves.
Sub-Lieut A L Diamond, Volunteer Reserves.
Sub-Lieut N F Hill, Volunteer Reserves.
Sub-Lieut E P Kellow, Volunteer Reserves.
Surgeon T D McEwan, Volunteer Reserves.
Acting Lieut W Potts, Volunteer Reserves.
Sub-Lieut A McK Valentine, Volunteer Reserves.
Sub-Lieut A V Winn, Volunteer Reserves.

The following casualties are announced:—

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 8.

The following names of British officers appear in Casualty List No. 630, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant R. B. Steele, I. A. R. O.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Major R. D. De, Indian Army.
Lieut. C. Corbett, Indian Army.

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